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Eighteen Pages

ITALO-JUGOSLAV
DISPUTE MAY GO
TO THE COUNCILGermany Anxious to Assume
the Role of Pacifier of
Europe's DissensionGREAT EXAGGERATION
BEING INDULGED INJugoslavia Willing to Submit
Alleged Warlike Preparations
to Investigation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 21.—Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador to France, is seeking the opinion of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, on the advisability of convoking an urgent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in an attempt to settle the Italo-Jugoslavian quarrel before heated imaginations have provoked a veritable conflict over Albania. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, is seasonal president of the Council, and it would be a fine feather in its cap should Germany be the leader in a pacifying movement.

Italy has notified the Quai d'Orsay of its complaints against the alleged military preparations of Yugoslavia. The French Government is giving counsel of moderation to Belgrade and trusts that Italy will act in a manner befitting a peaceful nation. The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that war between Italy and Yugoslavia might range the European powers on different sides. France has an alliance with Yugoslavia, though it is not believed that it necessitates French intervention. The feeling between France and Italy despite sundry demands is undoubtedly satisfactory. On the other hand England appears to have an attachment toward Italy. The little dispute is broken up by a division of sympathies. But while the European press is laying stress on the danger of war, it is well to take the sensational reports of imminent hostilities with a grain of salt. There is immense exaggeration.

France-British Alliance. Both Great Britain and France are throwing their weight into the controversy in favor of peace. The former, peace and embassies are sent to the Balkans. England, from central to capital, it seems incredible that Yugoslavia, over which the last war was fought, will give the slightest excuse in the shape of military preparations on the Albanian frontier for a further war. It is well to take the sensational reports of imminent hostilities with a grain of salt. There is immense exaggeration.

PARIS, March 21.—The impression here is that the Council of the League of Nations will be called upon to deal with the Italo-Serbian impasse under Article 11 of the League Covenant, as to put an end to the dispute, which is upsetting the old equilibrium.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Secretary, feeling no doubt that Germany has an opportunity to play a leading role in the peaceful settlement of a dangerous conflict, and seeing that the President of the League Council, it is understood to have taken the initiative with this end in view.

Speedy Solution Being Sought. Meanwhile, while exchanges are being carried on between Paris, London, Berlin, Rome and Belgrade with the object of finding a speedy solution of the crisis, which, it is felt here, was facilitated by Yugoslavia's offer to submit to an independent investigation into military preparations, it is alleged to be making.

In certain quarters this is regarded as the preferable course, for it is believed that the setting in motion of the League machinery would tend to settle the dispute more quickly than any other method.

M. Briand, out of town for the weekend, is returning next to a conference with the Italian Ambassador. Confidence is felt that this presence and fact will be brought to bear by both parties and that a way will be found out of the crisis before it goes too far.

Italian Newspaper Makes Allegations Against Yugoslavia. By Wireless and Postal Telegraph from Belgrade.

ROME, March 21.—The revelations made by Giornale d'Italia on the military preparation of Yugoslavia for an armed insurrection in Albania against the Government of Ahmed Bey Zogu and supplemented by information given in the London Times has created a profound impression here. The Giornale d'Italia accuses the Yugoslavian high military authorities of associating themselves with international Freemasonry in an anti-Fascist movement and of preparing a revolt in Albania under the direct leadership of Yugoslav officers who would not only cause the downfall of Zogu, and the formation of a new government friendly to Yugoslavia, but would enable a Yugoslavian army to occupy northern Albania.

The Tirana correspondent of the same newspaper speaks of the anxiety prevailing in the Albanian capital of the possibility of a new revolt and mentions the hurried defensive schemes prepared by the Albanian Government to face the situation.

In the meanwhile it is stated that the Italian Government has formally approached the chancelleries of the great powers informing them of the military activities of Yugoslavia near the Albanian frontier, while the Popolo di Roma says that the Italian Minister at Belgrade has presented a note to the Foreign Minister, pro-

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Mexican Ban on Jazz
Would Honor Beethoven

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, March 21.—All jazz music in Mexico City will cease for a week beginning March 26, if an appeal issued by the music masters of the capital is heeded. The masters have called for abstention from jazz as a tribute to the memory of Beethoven upon the one hundredth anniversary of the passing of the great composer.

In their appeal the professors say that Beethoven can be honored in no way so fittingly as to abstain from the "terrible dissonances" called jazz, with which the world shrieks.

MEXICO OPPOSES
RED DOCTRINES,
SAYS MR. BORAHSenator Pleads for Curb on
Unfair Statements—Sees
Good Faith

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Declaring that Mexico is as much opposed to Russian Communism as the United States, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a plea for greater tolerance in American-Mexican dealings, in an address here under the auspices of the New Haven Trades Council.

"God made us neighbors—let justice make us friends," he said. "The first step toward justice is to stop making false and unfair statements about Mexico."

Mr. Borah continued in part as follows: "President Coolidge, in his first message to Congress, had this to say: 'Our foreign policy has always been actuated by two principles. The one is the avoidance of permanent political alliances, which would sacrifice our proper independence. The other is the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. By example and by treaty we have advocated arbitration.'"

"With that policy I find myself in enthusiastic accord. Perhaps the highest service in international affairs which our great Government can now render is to the cause of peace and to humanity is to demonstrate to the world that when we have been talking about arbitration and adjudication, we have meant what we said. If controversies relative to property rights cannot be arbitrated and are not to be subject to arbitration, then arbitration need no longer be regarded as a thing of substance in the advancement of peace between nations."

Denies Mexico is Red. "For weeks and months the propaganda has been put out that Mexico and Central America have come under the domination of Communistic teachings and that this is the cause of trouble in that part of the world. I venture to assert that the Third International, that Russia, is not one thing or another with Mexico or with Mexican politics."

"No country on this Western continent has been more outspoken than Mexico. Her labor organizations and her President have let the world see that Mexico has no trouble with her own people, and her own policies, wise or unwise, are of her own making. She alone is responsible for those policies and for their execution."

"Communism, and Russian influence have no more to do with either the origin or execution of those policies than they have to do with the policy of our own Government. The only Communists who ever made any headway in Mexico were the few who were the first to be executed."

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CALIFORNIA BILL
SEEKS TO ABOLISH
THE SLOT MACHINE

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—The slot machine as a gambling device is to be put out of operation in California, according to leaders of the Legislature, who are formulating a bill to that end and who say they have ample support to effect its immediate passage. Ulysses S. Webb, attorney-general, is assisting in drafting this legislation. Slot-machine interests succeeded in blocking one bill on technical grounds when it was presented to the Public Morals Committee. The strength and character of the opposition massed against any interference by regulation of so-called "gambling" devices has aroused a more general demand for their suppression, and administration leaders are now framing a bill which is said to meet all requirements. It is asserted that these slot machines which vend merchandise and prizes encourage gambling in children. The present state law in this respect is declared inadequate.

SAPIRO COUNSEL
WINS ADMISSIONFord Editor Admits First
Articles Concerned Jews
as a Whole

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, March 21.—The question of the possible connection of international Jewry with the \$1,000,000 libel suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford came to the front again today.

It was the second time the question had cropped up. The first time, Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond temporarily got rid of the long delay it promised to cause by stating that he would rule when it became necessary.

That moment arrived at the reopening of court today. Tracing the inception of the attacks upon Mr. Sapiro, Chicago attorney who became an organizer of farmers' co-operative associations, it was brought out from William J. Cameron, editor of the Ford-owned Dearborn Independent, that the series of articles Mr. Sapiro alleged libeled him and caused \$1,000,000 loss to his business, at first were intended to concern only Jews as a whole and that later they were turned to Mr. Sapiro as an individual.

Stress, Inclusive Ties. If the articles had said only that Aaron Sapiro, the individual, was trying to subvert American agriculture, the world would have laughed. William Henry Gallagher, counsel for Mr. Sapiro, told the court.

It was a much more serious thing, he said, when the articles charged that Mr. Sapiro was connected with an international Jewish ring by the Dearborn Independent, backed by all the wealth and power of Mr. Ford. Mr. Sapiro, he stated, had not been charged merely with individual acts.

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Shanghai, China's Largest Port, Now Controlled by Nationalists



Below—The Bund, Showing the Handsome Buildings in the Foreign Quarter. A Japanese Naval Landing Party is Now Patrolling This Thoroughfare.

Below—The Bund, Showing the Handsome Buildings in the Foreign Quarter. A Japanese Naval Landing Party is Now Patrolling This Thoroughfare.

WORK FOR NEW
WATER SUPPLY
TO BEGIN SOONThree Pipe Lines to Carry
15,000,000 Gallons a Day
to Reservoir

Work of providing the Boston Metropolitan District an additional water supply from the southern Sudbury watershed to insure the meeting of its needs until the Ware River tunnel can be completed, will begin at once under the \$900,000 special appropriation bill signed last week by Governor Fuller, and can be finished by the end of the year, according to Davis B. Kenison, chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which has charge of the project.

Plans for tapping of the southern Sudbury supply call for construction of three large pipe lines with an aggregate length of about eight miles. These will be capable of carrying more than 15,000,000 gallons of water a day into the present reservoirs and aqueducts of the metropolitan water system.

How Mills Will Run. The first section will intercept the waters of a brook that flows out of Whitehall reservoir in the western part of Hopkinton at a point near Woodville and carry this flow a mile and three quarters across the divide into a tributary of the Hopkinton reservoir. An open channel may be used instead of pipe line on this section.

The second and longest section of the project is a pipe line which will carry water out of the Hopkinton reservoir across the Sudbury River near Cordaville for a distance of 3 1/2 miles to empty into the upper reaches of the present Sudbury River reservoir. Out of this reservoir the water is drawn into Boston through the Weston aqueduct. Provision will be made for the possible pumping of water into the pipe line at Cordaville directly into the Sudbury aqueduct above Framingham.

The third section of pipe line will tap the Ashland reservoir in the southern part of Ashland and carry water from this source 2 1/2 miles directly into the Sudbury aqueduct above Framingham.

Water of Good Quality. By this construction, the Metropolitan district commission will add an additional watershed area of approximately 19 square miles to the resources of the metropolitan water system, considering the three reservoirs, Whitehall, Hopkinton and Ashland. This water, according to studies made by engineers of the commission is of sufficiently good quality to be used without filtration. Consequently, in adopting this plan, the commission abandoned the proposal in its report of 1926 for construction of a filtration plant on the South Sudbury finding that this construction would take nearly as long a time as the Ware River tunnel.

The average daily water consumption of 134,000,000 gallons by the metropolitan district is so much above the estimated safe yield of the present watersheds of the system that with the Wachusett reservoir, the principal storage basin, only half full, the supply from that reservoir might be exhausted by the end of 1923 in the event of a series of very dry years, according to the district commission's report.

The 15,000,000 gallon additional supply from the southern Sudbury basins, together with a possible 8,000,000 gallons more from new chlorination works which also are to be provided at the Cochichewick reservoir, will make certain an adequate supply under any conditions for several years, the commission believes. In rainy years the new pipe lines will provide more than 15,000,000 gallons a day, for that figure is a minimum.

Completion of the Ware River

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CANTON FORCES
TAKE SHANGHAI;
STRIKE ORDEREDUnited States and Japanese
Marines Landed—Shops
Fly Nationalist FlagFRENCH OUTPOSTS IN
BRUSH WITH CHINESENorthern Commander Reported
to Have Taken Refuge in
the French Concession

SHANGHAI, March 21.—Shanghai was virtually in control of the Chinese Nationalist forces today. The southern forces entered the native city this morning. When disorders developed near the borders of the international settlement, soon after the Nationalists arrived, 1500 United States marines were landed, while the Japanese landed 900 marines.

Immediately a general strike was ordered to celebrate the coming of the southern forces. When it went into effect at noon, there was every indication there would be widespread response by all classes of workers. The trams in the international settlement were the first to cease operations; then the effectives in the largest cotton mills left their work. The strike is entirely political as a show of sympathy with the Nationalist victory and to prove the solidarity of labor.

Japanese Patrol Band

The Nationalist troops which entered the Chinese section of the city this morning were plain-clothes forces, known as "the Nationalist Army behind the enemy lines." The main southern force was still a few miles from the city.

The Nationalist flag is flying over the post office and nearly all the shops. The French authorities are erecting barbed wire barriers across the few streets not yet barricaded, bordering on the international settlement.

A Japanese naval landing party is patrolling the Bund.

French outposts on the furthermost border of the French concession had a brush with a small detachment of Chinese troops this afternoon. Shots were exchanged and the Chinese were driven off.

Just prior to the Nationalist advance into the prize city, 1200 United States marines from the transport Chaumont route-marched through the principal streets with full field equipment, steel helmets, fixed bayonets, and machine guns. The march was not connected with the Chinese military situation. It was merely to exercise the marines who returned to the ship immediately after the parade.

Shanghai-Nanking Line Cut

Gen. Pi Shu-chen, commander of the northern forces in Shanghai, is reported to have taken refuge in the French concession. The Cantonese have cut the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. For days past the fall of Shanghai had been a foregone conclusion. The southern armies had kept up a steady bombardment of focal points in the northern line, capturing key positions in rapid succession. By the collapse of the Shanghai defense on the Shanghai front, southwest of Shanghai, Saturday, the road to the objective was opened. This collapse of the Shanghai defense was accomplished through an outflanking movement by the Nationalist, or southern, forces, and rendered other northern positions untenable.

On Sunday, Nationalist advance guards came within 10 miles of the city. The Nationalist forces were at Lungwa, four miles south of Shanghai. This place had been the Shanghai military headquarters for the Shanghai area of occupation. Its capture meant that the Nationalists could enter Shanghai whenever they felt the time was opportune.

Police Clear Streets

Latterly the Shanghai forces offered only indifferent resistance. Thousands of them, sensing the hopelessness of further fighting, passed around Shanghai throughout yesterday and last night.

All through the period just preceding the Nationalist occupation, the foreign settlements showed no alarm, feeling secure by reason of the large contingents of foreign defense forces which were ready should foreign lives and property be placed in jeopardy. They were apprehensive of clashes between the southerners and Shanghai forces, or excesses by the Shanghai forces as they withdrew, but these apprehensions appear to have been groundless, for, if any, Shanghai soldiers were hurt when the southern vanguard entered.

Great crowds gathered after the Nationalists arrived and numerous police charges were necessary to clear some of the streets. Volunteer guards were immediately mobilized.

Three Punishments Were Shot during the Disturbances

Shanghai Isolated. The fact the strike call was not generally responded to on Saturday was due to the belief by a majority of the workers that the southerners were not near, but now they know the southerners are here. It is thought they can be depended on to do what the agitators tell them.

With the railmen out on strike, Shanghai is isolated, except by the sea. The cutting of the railway at Changchow, northwest of Shanghai, effectively isolated the Shanghai Army from its base there. Changchow probably will be incorporated in the line held by the Cantonese forces as other places, have been under similar circumstances.

The capture of Shanghai adds another to the many bloodless victories by the southerners, who are in nominal control of China south of the Yangtze River, except for the city of Nanking. It is not yet clear whether the arrangement whereby

WOMEN SHOWING
FIELDS OF WORKExposition at Kansas City,
Mo., to Help School Girls
Obtain Employment

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21

(Special).—A thorough survey of women's occupations in Kansas City, to accumulate information of aid to the girl college graduate or young woman in any station who is at the point of choosing a career, will be the outcome of the Women's Exposition held here this week under the auspices of the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. Financial proceeds of this second annual exhibition of this pioneer women's chamber will be applied to a study of occupations open to and occupied by women, extending from their work in the schools to employment in the industries.

"The aim is to make the Women's Chamber of Commerce a clearing house of information with regard to employment and the choice of a life work, both for women who may come to Kansas City and those who live here," said Miss Anne Sarachon Hooley, executive chairman of the exposition committee.

Experience of the 200 women members, all of whom are engaged in business or professional life, will be drawn upon. The chances of congenial employment for girls in department stores, in exclusive or specialty shops, in manufacturing establishments, offices or in lines of business which girls or women may wish to enter on their own account will be listed for ready reference, Miss Hooley explained.

Exhibits Cover Wide Field. At the opening of this year's exposition, marked both by the wide variety of its offerings and the information these furnish with respect to achievements of women of Greater Kansas City and, indirectly, of the entire United States, it is recalled by officials that the Women's Chamber of Commerce here not only originated the women's exposition idea six years ago but that the organization, in the 15 years of its history, has long been helping women to get properly adjusted in business and professional work. This service has been provided through the chamber's advisory board.

"The first women's exposition was held here in 1921 by the chamber," said Mrs. Mary M. Miller, a former president for two terms. "Exhibits, however, were confined to the members, who were fewer in numbers than now. The annual displays were continued till last year, when they were succeeded by the more elaborate exhibitions of last and this year."

When the chamber was organized in 1912 as the Women's Commercial Club it had only 16 members, and was a pioneer in its field. It has confined itself strictly to chamber of commerce work, relating its activities both to the business interests of women and to community enterprises of a civic nature. It is in no sense a social organization, Mrs. Miller said. The organization's service to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

PRESIDENT TO BE HOST

WASHINGTON (AP).—President and Mrs. Coolidge will receive the Amherst College musical clubs on March 25 when they give a concert here. John Coolidge, although not a member of the club, is expected to be here on vacation at the time of the reception to his college mates.

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Shanghai was taken includes Nanking, or, in other words, whether the deal was between the southerners and Gen. Pi Shu-cheng or between the southerners and Marshal Chang Tso-lin's lieutenant, Gen. Chang Tsung-chang.

All is fairly quiet on the surface in the foreign settlements. There is no anxiety among the foreigners, thanks to the presence of the troops.

When the defense of Shanghai began to falter before the Nationalist advance early this year, the foreign powers started moving troops and warships to the great port to protect their Nationals in the event of trouble developing should the Southerners capture the city, or in case of other happenings which might endanger lives or property.

Warships in Whangpoo River
Before the end of February 21 warships of five foreign countries were anchored in the Whangpoo River, ready for action if necessary to protect foreigners. Five of the vessels arriving early were American.

The foreign forces now at Shanghai to protect the international settlement from any possible invasion totals about 20,000 men. There are about 10,000 British, about 8,000 Japanese available for shore duty, and the United States has 10,000 Marines and 2,000 bluejackets on hand. In addition there is a local volunteer force, composed of foreign residents.

The defense of Shanghai by the northern Chinese armies was merely a phase of a struggle to stem the sweep of the Nationalist armies of the Cantonese Government, whose capital now is at Hankow. First, Marshal Sun Chuang-fang, ruler of Kiangsu Province, undertook the task, but his forces crumbled before the northward drive of the Nationalists, coupled with defections in his ranks, attributed to Nationalist propaganda.

Agreements and Alliances
As Sun Chuang-fang faded out of the picture, Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, Shanghai leader, came down from the far north to the rescue. The Nationalists quickly put him in difficulties by flanking Shanghai toward the north, cutting in toward Chang Tsung-chang's lengthy lines of communication with Shanghai. Then they launched a drive from both southwest and northwest.

The capture of Shanghai has hardly been a major military action. The characteristic Chinese ma-

neuver of setting campaigns by agreements and alliances instead of decisive battles has figured largely. The Nationalists also have done much "boring from within" at Shanghai, as in other sectors of their steady advance against the allied forces representing the Peking Government. As the Nationalist troops approached, agitators became active among the workers at Shanghai. The strike at Shanghai in mid-February was attributed to Cantonese agitators. It was quelled largely by the drastic method of summarily executing anyone caught agitating for the strike. Nevertheless the agitators continued busily fomenting industrial disorders as the struggle for possession of the city continued.

Shanghai is China's biggest port and the eighth largest in the world. Some reference works list it as China's largest city, placing the population of the Shanghai area at more than 1,500,000.

Native Town Small
It has a foreign colony of 37,758, of whom more than 3000 are Americans. The cosmopolitan foreign population has increased rapidly since the port was opened to British trade in 1842 under the treaty of Nanking, after which the United States, France and other nations acquired concessions. These foreign concessions are grouped in the international settlement, with the exception of the French concession, which is a separate unit.

There is a large foreign investment at Shanghai, Americans being interested particularly in industrial enterprises. The numerous American-owned factories in Shanghai include tanneries, chemical factories, automobile concerns and various other branches of international trade. These establishments, as large employers of native labor, have been much affected by the recent strike activities.

The native town of Shanghai is rather small, enclosed by a wall, and has narrow, dirty streets. But the city has far outgrown it. On the north is the international settlement, which has been surrounded with barbed wire since the foreign powers concentrated forces to protect it from invasion by the Chinese soldiery of either side in the present struggle.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh east wind, shifting to west.
New England: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh east and southeast winds, shifting to west Tuesday.
Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh east and southeast winds, shifting to west Tuesday.
Weather Outlook for the West: North and middle Atlantic states much colder by Monday, warmer by the middle of week and temperature near normal thereafter. Showers during middle and again at end of week.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 16th meridian)
Albany 36
Atlantic City 32
Boston 37
Buffalo 37
Calgary 36
Chicago 38
Cincinnati 38
Denver 38
Des Moines 38
Eastport 32
Galveston 42
Helsinki 40
Jacksonville 70
Los Angeles 50
Memphis 36
Montreal 30
Nantucket 38
New Orleans 38
New York 40
Philadelphia 42
Pittsburgh 38
Portland, Me. 32
Portland, Ore. 32
San Francisco 50
St. Louis 32
St. Paul 32
Seattle 42
Tampa 72
Washington 48

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 1:20 p. m.; Tuesday, 1:34 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:27 p. m.

DISPUTE MAY GO TO THE COUNCIL

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Testing against these military preparations, also that similar steps have been taken by the British representative at Belgrade.

Reference to the situation in the Balkans was made in the issue of the Fascist Party orders which were published yesterday. Fascist Italy, the note says, follows with absolute tranquility the frantic agitation of the military clique in Belgrade, at whose head are "some irresponsible persons affected by megalomania, capable of any crime." Italy, says the orders, is confident in her strength, her just cause, and will not lose her temper over the situation. She has no intention of disturbing in any way the peace, but lets all the world know that she will not submit herself to threats, blackmail, or other attempts against her.

ROME, March 21 (AP)—Jugoslavia has only to choose the day and hour if she desires to break her head against the Fascist will," declares Il Tevere, extreme Fascist newspaper. "How is it possible," it continues, "to fail to use the word 'madness' in speaking of Jugoslavia, for whom we saved an army; with whom, regarding the pain in our hearts, we began a policy of friendship beyond territorial considerations, and we offered a collaboration which might have seemed unnatural and illogical but which the desire for peace and Fascist loyalty imposed upon us?" "Jugoslavia, the restless Balkan creature still torn by party struggles, which we as a great power have treated as an equal; Jugoslavia, the trouble-maker, always trying to provoke us, today with the poisoned darts of Radich, tomorrow with an Albanian insurrection, and then with secret military treaties!"

Jugoslavia Emphasizes Its Pacific Intentions

BELGRADE, March 21 (AP)—The Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, Mr. Perich, declares that the "news recently appearing regarding war preparations against Albania is purposely printed with the object of imputing responsibility to Jugoslavia for any disorders which may arise from any cause." The Minister invited the fullest investigation by international experts, into the actual status of the country's national defense, which, he declared, would establish that it in no way exceeded normal limits.

From reliable sources it is learned Jugoslav troops on the southern frontier are as follows: One regiment of infantry at Pech, one at Prizrend, one at Diakova, three batteries of light artillery at Prizrend, 16 batteries and one battalion of infantry at Debar. At Skopje, headquarters of the third army, there are two regiments of infantry, one of artillery and a half regiment of cavalry.

On account of persistent raids by comitadjis, it is pointed out in official quarters, more troops have been kept on the southern frontier than before the Great War, but that the present dispositions have not varied since 1920.

The authorities understand that the Italians regard with suspicion engineering battalions engaged in road-making and railroad construction in Macedonia. In this connection, it is declared these forces have been so employed for the last three years, the object being to save expense,

which otherwise would fall heavily on the Ministry of Transport.

To prove the pacific character of the Yugoslav policy, it is emphasized that the War Ministry's estimates have been steadily decreasing since the end of the war.

Neither the British nor the Italian Minister has given Jugoslavia any warning regarding the danger of a Yugoslav revolution inciting revolt in Albania, says an official statement by Foreign Minister Perich.

This denial is confirmed from a high diplomatic source. The report that such action had been taken was published in the Rome newspapers.

London Times Sees Careful Handling Needed

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—Balkan war clouds and the chaos in China competed for space today in the British press, both situations being bewildering in their complexities. The Adriatic unrest is at Europe's doorstep, therefore it is more menacing and alarms are being sounded from every continental capital.

"The situation in the contested region near the mouth of the Adriatic," warns the Times, "needs careful handling." The Daily Telegraph says, "Almost without warning, a danger to the peace of Europe has risen in the familiar seat of trouble—the Balkan peninsula."

The Sunday Express of London, referring to the Italian memorandum to President Ebert, says it accused the Yugoslav Government of endeavoring to foment a counter revolution against the existing Albanian Government. Italy, the paper adds, alleged that Yugoslav frontier authorities were aiding or organizing irregular bands under Albanian leaders hostile to President Ahmed Zogu, and that these bands were about to invade Albania from the north and east under the direction of disguised Yugoslav officers.

The London Westminster Gazette expresses the belief that Italy's note was a diplomatic maneuver to help Italy gain a territorial foothold in the Balkans. Should a shot be fired in Albania, the Gazette adds, Italy by virtue of the Treaty of Tirana, "would land an army in Albania, ostensibly for the protection of that country, but in reality to obtain a foothold there."

Situation Not Regarded as Serious by Italy

By Wireless
BERLIN, March 21.—The German Government, which, like other principal European governments, has received Italy's memorandum regarding Albania, is determined to maintain neutrality in any Italian-Jugoslav conflict. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns at the Foreign Office, Germany has no interest in defending the Balkans and had no intention of developing any activity regarding new developments between Rome and Belgrade.

Germany at present is principally interested in improving its commerce and trade, and therefore wishes above all that peace should be preserved in Europe. Should Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who remains president of the League of Nations Council until June be requested, however, to call an extraordinary meeting of the Council he will do so, but it is denied in official circles here that the Reich intends to take the lead in this matter.

The Liberal press which is opposed to Fascism blames Italy exclusively for the present tension, but

both in official as well as newspaper circles, the situation is not regarded as serious.

Jugoslav Official Ridicules Stories of Invading Albania

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 21 (AP)—There can be no questions of Jugoslavia invading Albania unless Italy begins an invasion, an official of the Yugoslav Government told the press as he arrived at the League of Nations palace today to participate in the session of the preparatory disarmament commission.

He ridiculed reports that Jugoslavia was mobilizing or dispatching troops to the Albanian frontier, and added that the Belgrade Government was ready to ask the military attaches of the allied powers to proceed to the spot and see the situation for themselves.

He had no instructions to appeal to the League of Nations, he added, but he believed that press dispatches saying the Belgrade Government was ready to submit the question in order that the independence of Albania should have League supervision correctly represented the Government's view. The League, he pointed out, had already concerned itself with Albanian problems. Discontent existed in Albania, he said, against the regime of President Ahmed Zogu.

POWER SITUATION TO BE DISCUSSED

The present power situation in New England will be described by Charles F. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, at the meeting of the New England Council in Boston next Friday, it was announced at the council offices today.

Mr. Edgar, who is chairman of a committee of power company representatives, co-operating with the council, will present for the first time a large-scale map showing the extent of physical interconnection among power companies in New England, existing steam and water plants, and undeveloped water powers in New England. This map was prepared at the request of Mr. E. O. Goss of Waterbury, Conn., chairman of the power committee, as a means of informing the New England public of the exact power situation in New England today.

WOMEN SHOWING FIELDS OF WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

women entering business, which now is to be enlarged, was most pronounced in the World War period, said Mrs. Miller. At that time, due to the unusual economic conditions, large numbers of girls and women left their homes for the first time and engaged in some occupation. The chamber, then the Commercial Club, offered its assistance to these women in Kansas City free of charge. Hundreds thus were aided.

Profiting by the advantage of a wider familiarity on the part of the public with the enterprise, the organization has been enabled to obtain the prompt co-operation of women engaged in business and professional work in the arrangement of this year's exhibits. There also has been obtained the support of other women's organizations of the city and of the men's Chamber of Commerce, with its membership of approximately 6000.

In the several score booths there are displayed the accomplishments of women in the fields of culture and education, in business, in trade and in the arts. Decorative and entertainment features of the exposition are on a larger and more artistic scale than last year.

A new feature is a miniature aircraft flying contest to be participated in by girls, their parents and brothers. There will be several events in the contest, which will be held nightly. Miniature airplanes, weighing not more than one-fourth ounce may be entered, and winners will be those who keep the airplanes longest in flight.

A pageant showing the development of women's fashions in dress since the year 1850 is a part of the entertainment program. The pageant has been prepared by Mrs. Albert I. Beach, wife of Mayor Beach of Kansas City. Many of the costumes are valuable heirlooms.

Hostesses chosen for the opening of the exposition are officers of the chamber of which Mrs. Harriett T. Bailey is president. The executive chairman is Miss Hooley, and the general chairman is Mrs. A. Ross Hill.



The Well-Dressed Man Is Choosing His Wanamaker Clothing—NOW

He buys now, this man who knows full well the value of his appearance—because he knows that his choice of our stocks is at its widest when the season is just opening.

He buys now because he gets added weeks of service from his clothing—three or four weeks more than the man who waits until just before warm weather.

He has the advantage of the man in new clothing over the man in last winter's suit—and that advantage is mental as well as physical.

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He buys at Wanamaker's because he knows the fine service of this great Store for Men on the Street Floor of the New Building—one whole city block wide—just a step off the street.

Finally he buys at Wanamaker's because he knows that prices are most moderate.

Spring Suits \$30 to \$85
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Every suit reflects a thorough knowledge of line, infinite care as to tailoring and that sure suave air that is the best of London and Paris combined.




EVENTS TONIGHT
Closing exercises of the Franklin Union Evening Classes, Berkeley and Appleton streets.
Meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Copple-Plaza, 7.
Meeting of the Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.
Address, "Origins of the World War," by Dr. G. P. Goetz, Fellow of the British Institute, Wellesley College, Alumni Hall, 8.
Meeting of the Cambridge Club, Young's Hotel, 6.
Dinner, National Amateur Athletic Federation, women's group, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 8.
Musical
Jordan Hall—Doris Niles, dancer, 8:15.
Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Colonial—"Sunny," 8.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.
Park—Mrs. Fiske in "Ghosts," 8:15.
Repertory—"Macbeth," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Queen Elizabeth," 8:15.
Tremont—"Trelawny of the Wells," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.
Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4, Sunday, 1 to 6. Free guidance through the collection Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 3:30 p. m., admission free; Society of Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 10.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
R. C. Yose Gallery—Etchings by Blampied and Brovet.
Fogg Art Museum—Reproductions of drawings chiefly by Cezanne and Manet.
Grace Horne Gallery Paintings by Irwin D. Hoffman, Alice Judson, Mary B. Jones and Vladimir; bronzes by Mallory.
Copley Gallery—Paintings by Alice Roney Hardwick.
Boston City Club—Block prints by Elizabeth Keith.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Japanese prints.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to last country: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 50c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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BRANCH BANK BILLS VETOED

Governor Fuller Also Re- turns Worcester Street Improvement Measure

Governor Fuller today notified the Senate of his veto of three bills, two of which involved special permission for establishment of branch banks.

He also returned to the House for amendment the bill increasing the salary of the Mayor of Chelsea and the bill to allow the city of Worcester to borrow \$2,000,000 for street improvement outside the debt limit.

The Governor recommended that the Worcester bill be changed to provide for the borrowing inside the city's debt limit rather than outside. He pointed out that on Jan. 1 this year Worcester had a borrowing capacity of \$2,442,390, and during the next five years debt maturities inside the debt limit will increase this figure to \$3,779,500.

The recommendations made of the Chelsea bill was that it should be amended to provide a referendum by the people on the question of acceptance of the bill rather than leaving this question to the board of aldermen.

The two bank acts which were vetoed were to apply to the Granite Trust Company of Quincy and to the Quincy Trust Company. The former sought permission to maintain an additional section of office in the Atlantic section of Quincy and the latter to maintain an additional branch office in the West Quincy section. The Governor remarked that general authority for the issuance of certificates to permit incorporation of trust companies has been placed by the Legislature in the hands of the Board of Bank Incorporations, and that this board also has statutory authority to permit any trust company to maintain not more than one branch office which shall be in the town where the main office is located.

The Governor added: "Special legislation of the nature of this bill or similar bills which have been or are now pending before the Legislature is of recent origin and, in my opinion, contrary to a sound banking policy for the Commonwealth. It would seem that the policy of regulating branch banking should be clearly and definitely set forth in a general statute within certain specific limitations applying to all alike."

"The time has come when a definite policy should be established for the Commonwealth instead of continuing to handle this important subject by special legislation in each instance. It seems rather ridiculous to allow the Board of Bank Incorporations to establish a bank and then permit it to authorize a trust company to maintain a branch but when it wishes to establish another branch it must come to the Legislature for permission although much more important authority and duties are now vested in the Board of Bank Incorporations and the bank commissioner. Special favors and concessions to these bankers and friends in the Legislature are bound to result from a continuance of this policy which could better be determined by the Board of Bank Incorporations and the Bank Commissioner."

"There is no reason why a general bill covering this matter can not be passed by the Legislature this year and I so recommend."

The third bill vetoed was one providing for the restoration of James J. Maher to his standing as an original member of the Boston Retirement System. Governor Fuller disapproved this measure as "special legislation."

CITY MAY BUY OLD HOUSE
LAWRENCE, Mass., March 21 (Special).—There is a possibility of the oldest house in Lawrence, known as the Old Elm Tree House, located at the corner of East Haverhill and Chestnut Streets, becoming the property of the city and being preserved as one of the landmarks of the municipality. The Elm Tree Association acquired the building a few years ago principally for the purpose of saving an enormous elm tree which stands in front of the house. The association was formed for that purpose.

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MEXICO ANTI-RED MR. BORAH SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

trouble with Mexico went there from the United States and were sent back by the Mexican Government.

"The agrarian revolution in Mexico began in 1910, seven years before the Russian revolution.

"From time immemorial the Mexican villages have owned their communal lands, their ejidos, averaging in area from 4390 acres to 17,560 acres. These communal lands were used by the villages for raising food and pasturing their animals. These communal holdings were all that stood between the villagers and peonage.

Land Inalienable
"These lands under Spanish and Mexican law could not be alienated. But Diaz broke up and destroyed over 90 per cent of the communal holdings—a cruel, ruthless, brutal exploitation of the poor people of Mexico. When these communal holdings were destroyed, 3,103,402 Mexicans passed into a state of peonage, they became serfs working upon the lands to pay a debt that could never be extinguished.

"In 1910, at the close of the Diaz Administration, there were 834 haciendas holding haciendas ranging in size from 22,000 to 6,000,000 acres. In the State of Morelos alone 20 haciendas owned and controlled the entire State, while 180,000 Mexicans in that State alone were landless. It is asserted as a fact that at the close of Diaz' Administration 95 per cent of the heads of the rural families were without land and without means of acquiring land. So we have as the result of his Administration in Mexico 834 haciendas, while at the other end of the ladder were 15,000,000 propertyless and landless people, forced day by day into cruel and unending economic bondage.

"This was the condition of affairs which confronted Mexico at the close of the reign of Diaz. It was a condition which must either be changed or at least mollified, or Mexico as a nation must perish. No nation could long endure with its vast and incalculable wealth in the hands of a few hundred while the millions were poor and serfs.

"No one will deny the right of Mexico to pass the land laws she passed. As to the future, she had an absolute right to establish any land system she deemed proper. Our Government does not question it. Wise or unwise, they were within her competency to enact. The thing which she did not have the right to do and has not the right to do in the execution of these laws is to destroy vested rights, to confiscate property. This we have a right and are duty bound to insist she must not do.

The Supreme Question
"The supreme question with me is this: Is Mexico, in the stupendous task which now confronts her, acting in good faith? Is she in sincerity endeavoring to work out her problem and in doing so to respect the vested rights?"

"I believe Mexico is acting in good faith. I have examined the laws of more than one country where the situation has been made to break up large estates, and in none of these countries do the laws more thoroughly respect the vested rights of foreigners. For myself I do not fear to say that I sympathize with Mexico in her task. She may fall in this great national effort, but I do not propose to commit the crime of wishing her to fail.

"If I should be convinced that there is willful and deliberate purpose to destroy American life or American property, I think I should be as swift as any one to go to their protection, but so long as there is evidence of a sincere effort to solve this problem in harmony with our substantial rights, I feel we should co-operate in a spirit of genuine help and friendship.

"Especially do I feel that these slanderous statements made by Mr. Berry, a man of no standing, are a disgrace to our country. They are a direct challenge to our own people and in no way protect our interests in Mexico.

"There is a higher and better and more peaceful and lawful method by which to protect our interests. God has made us neighbors—let justice make us friends. The first step toward justice is to stop making false and unfair statements about Mexico."

Why is this considered the most accurate, most understandable version of the Bible?

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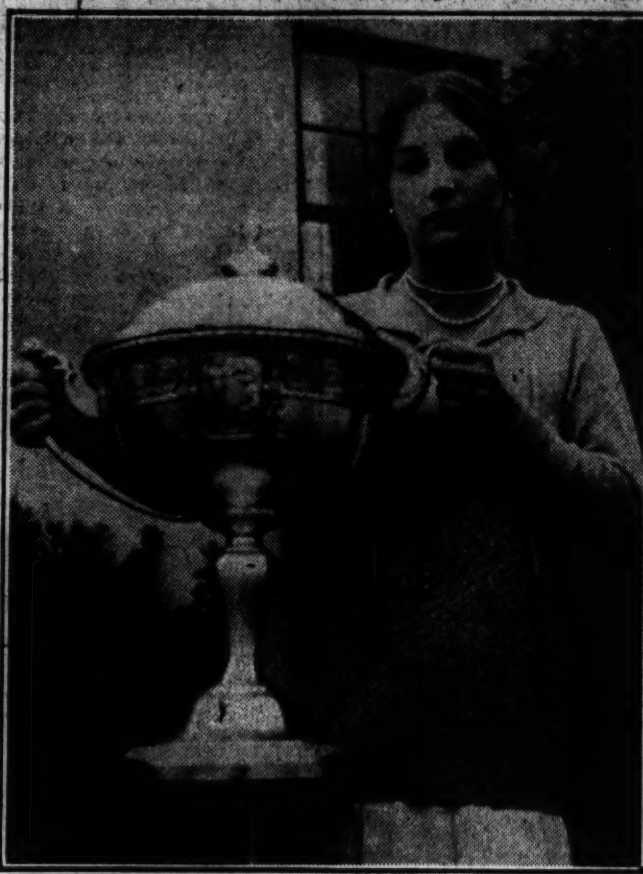
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large estates, and in none of these countries do the laws more thoroughly respect the vested rights of foreigners. For myself I do not fear to say that I sympathize with Mexico in her task. She may fall in this great national effort, but I do not propose to commit the crime of wishing her to fail.

"If I should be convinced that there is willful and deliberate purpose to destroy American life or American property, I think I should be as swift as any one to go to their protection, but so long as there is evidence of a sincere effort to solve this problem in harmony with our substantial rights, I feel we should co-operate in a spirit of genuine help and friendship.

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"There is a higher and better and more peaceful and lawful method by which to protect our interests. God has made us neighbors—let justice make us friends. The first step toward justice is to stop making false and unfair statements about Mexico."

ZONE ORDINANCES UPHELD BY COURT

WASHINGTON, March 21 (P).—The right of municipalities to enact zoning ordinances was sustained by the Supreme Court today in a case from Minneapolis.

The court interpreted its recent decision in the zoning case from the village of Euclid, O., as having established the validity of zoning regulations as proper restrictions upon property rights, leaving open only the question of the reasonableness of particular regulations.

The order of the lower courts in the Minneapolis case, which was brought by Charles E. Berry, was affirmed without comment. Mr. Berry did not challenge any specific restriction, but contended that zoning ordinances as a whole constituted unconstitutional interference with property rights.

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NEW COLLEGE FOR ATHENS

Ground for Foundation of Greco-American Insti- tution Is Broken

ATHENS, Greece, March 21 (P).—The ceremony of breaking ground for the foundation of Athens College, the new American college to be located just outside the city, occurred yesterday.

After the consecration prayer by the Archbishop of Athens, addresses were made by E. Charilaos, prominent banker of the city and chairman of the Greco-American Educational Institution, and by General Pangalos, President of the Republic.

Three rocks were then blown up by President Pangalos, the American Minister, Robert P. Skinner, and E. A. Benaki, an Athenian cotton broker who is a great benefactor of the college. The American Minister, the Mayor and the Minister of Education spoke at the unveiling of a model of the college which concluded the proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 21 (P).—Charles P. Howland, president of the board of trustees of Athens College, the new Greco-American institution for which ground was broken near Athens yesterday, received a cablegram telling of the ceremonies.

Mr. Howland said E. A. Benaki, a wealthy Athens cotton broker, had given \$100,000 for the first building which will be known as Benaki Hall. He has also given a 25-acre tract of land outside Athens for the campus. The cable brought the news that an additional eight acres had been donated for the campus.

Members of the local committee in Athens, Mr. Howland said, have pledged themselves to raise \$500,000 for the college buildings. The college will be nonsectarian and non-political and will represent, ultimately, an investment of about \$2,000,000. The initial expense will total \$1,000,000, half of which will be raised by Athenians and the remainder by Greeks resident in the United States.

The board of trustees includes: Charles P. Howland, chairman; Edward Capps, Stephen P. Duggan, John J. Finley, Ery Kehaya, and Henry S. Pritchett.

SAPIRO COUNSEL WINS ADMISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

but with being a member of the alleged combination.

Mr. Ford's attorneys sought to bring from the court a ruling that the suit was one merely of Mr. Sapiro, the individual, race or creed to the contrary notwithstanding.

From Mr. Cameron the information was elicited that the inception of the attacks upon Mr. Sapiro came from a letter H. W. Roland of the Dearborn Independent's editorial department wrote to Harry H. Dunn, 2722 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 6, 1923, and that Mr. Dunn, who assumed the pen name of Robert Morgan, was chiefly responsible for the investigation necessary and the preparation of the articles Mr. Sapiro holds libelous.

Mr. Gallagher told the judge that the formulating of a mere conspiracy had been held to be more heinous than the actual commission of a crime.

For the defense, Stewart Hanley argued that publication of the articles did not allege an action by the Jewish race or by an individual representing the Jewish race.

"Our theory is that he is the same as an individual of any other race," he said. "Malice covers a broad field."

COMMITTEE FAVORS BILLS ON MEMORIAL

Would Honor Senator Lodge and General Miles

The House Committee on Ways and Means has reported "ought to pass" on the following three resolves and one petition:

For a study by the Art Commission as to the erection by the State of a fitting memorial to Henry Cabot Lodge. For a memorial tablet in the Hall of Flags to Gen. Nelson A. Miles. For the establishment in the State House of a tablet in recognition of the services of certain veterans of the Spanish War who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Petition abolishing the time limit within which soldiers, sailors and others entitled to the \$100 bonus may apply for it.

NATIONAL PARKS ATTRACT 2,314,905

Extensive System of New Roads and Trails Started —Ranges Reclaimed

DENVER, Colo. (P).—A total of 2,314,905 visitors were registered at the 19 national parks and 32 national monuments of the United States during 1926, a gain of 260,343 over the previous year, according to a statement issued here by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. The total receipts increased from \$670,720 to \$828,454, although the automobile fees in many of the parks were cut in half.

"Construction of new roads and trails on an extensive scale has been started throughout the park system," said Dr. Work, "and a total of \$6,500,000 has been appropriated for this work. The national park system is to be extended to include the eastern section of the United States, and a commission that investigated the matter has recommended the areas in the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia and the Great Smokies in North Carolina.

"We also have inaugurated a program of reclaiming the range for pasture by drilling for water holes on the public domain. It is estimated that we can add millions of acres of pasture lands to that already available on the public domain and do so without cost to the taxpayer.

"We have given relief to farmers on federal reclamation projects to the extent of \$27,500,000 through legislation by which that amount was charged off their obligations or suspended as a loss to the Government. In the next 10 years 22 unfinished projects in 17 western states will be completed at a cost of \$95,544,000, should Congress approve our program."

The problem of conserving the future oil supply of the United States has been undertaken by the federal Oil Conservation Board, which recently made its first preliminary report, Dr. Work said. Investigations are to be continued and will be extended into the foreign oil situation as it affects the United States, and the matter of substitutes for petroleum also will be investigated, the Secretary said.

EGGS should be seasoned with LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

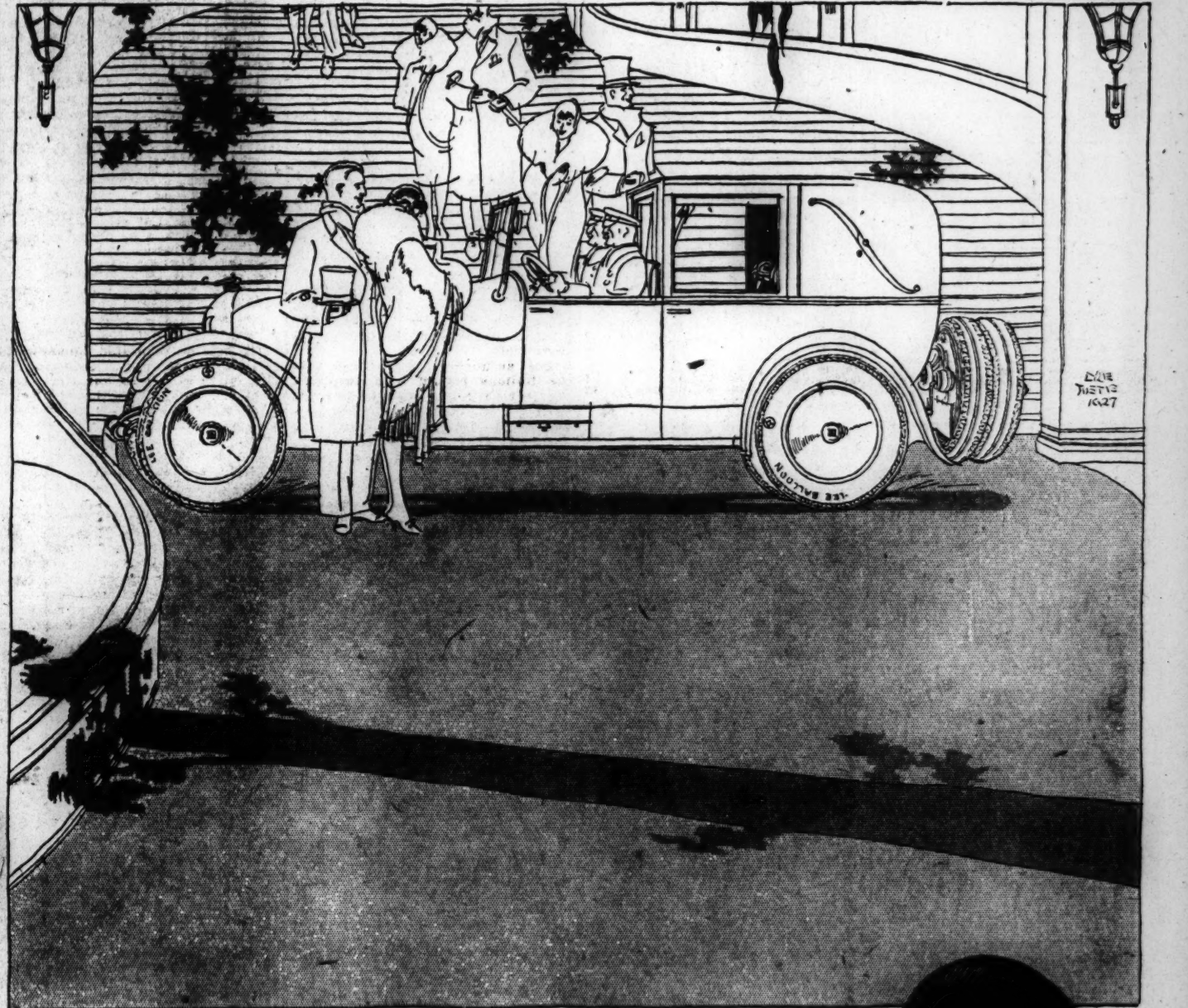
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Why is this considered the most accurate, most understandable version of the Bible?

Because, first, it presents the Old and New Testaments in the language we speak today; obscure and obsolete words, heretofore fully understood by the scholar only, are now replaced by their modern counterparts, their full meaning released for the reader and student of to-day by one of the most eminent living Biblical scholars. This version removes the danger of misunderstanding and misinterpretation caused by the unfamiliar phraseology of older translations, which were clear enough for the early Christians, and can be just as unmistakably clear for us only when presented in the language we use to-day. "It is entitled to an honored and necessary place in every man's library who loves the Bible or who desires to know what it actually says."—Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

Because, second, it is a direct translation from original Greek and Hebrew sources, some of which were not available to earlier translators.

Because, third, the light of modern research has enabled the translator to dispense many shadows in earlier translations.

**"The Man Most Ably Prepared
for this Great Task"**

Dr. Jowett thus described the author of this translation, the Reverend Professor James Moffatt, D.D., LL.D. Dr. Moffatt is world-renowned as an authority on Hebrew and New Testament Greek—eminent theologian and religious historian.

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Campaign Fund Committee Moves to Test Its Status

Question Over Its Authority Is Put to Issue in Order Impounding Certain Ballots

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, over whose continued existence there is much contradictory opinion in the Senate, has taken steps to bring the controversy to an issue.

After a lengthy session, attended by three of the five members, the committee instructed the chairman, James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to order David S. Barry, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to accept funds it had ready for him and to proceed to Pennsylvania to impound the ballots of four counties. The members present in addition to Mr. Reed were, Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, and Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon. Both members were reported to have intended resigning from the committee, but this they emphatically denied.

Mr. Goff, one of the constitutional lawyers of the Senate, also let it be known that he has rendered a written legal opinion to Mr. Reed in which he expressed the view that the committee had full authority to continue its work. Several other constitutional lawyers, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the request of Mr. Reed, have also written opinions in which they held that the authority of the committee continued during the congressional recess.

The committee gave Mr. Barry six hours in which to inform it whether he would accept its order or refuse to recognize its existence. He has previously declined to act on the ground that Henry W. Keyes (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Committee on Audit and Control, had refused to approve expense vouchers for \$1000 that Mr. Barry required to execute the committee's order to impound the desired ballots. While the committee would not discuss what steps it will take to undertake to execute its order should Mr. Barry decline to accept its authority, it is reliably understood that it will call upon Jeremiah South, a Democratic deputy sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to proceed to the Pennsylvania counties in an effort to impound the ballots. William S. Vane (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, against whom the action is directed, and David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, leading the contest against the committee, have announced that they will contest with court action any effort by the committee to bring to Washington Pennsylvania ballots.

Mr. Barry has so far acted under instructions from Republican leaders of the Senate. It is understood when he appeared before the committee today he informed the Senators that he would have to speak to Republican leaders before he could advise

them what course he would take in regard to their latest order. The committee told Mr. Barry that it was prepared to supply him with the funds necessary for someone to execute its orders. It called to his attention that when he made his first trip to Pennsylvania to impound ballots he accepted a sum of money from the secretary of the committee and not from Mr. Keyes. The committee declared that it was prepared to furnish him the money he needed in the same manner.

This money, it is understood, is to be supplied by members of the committee, who are willing to finance the work until next Congress when they are satisfied the Senate will authorize further expenditures. The committee has available to its credit \$45,000 of the \$65,000 it was given when it began its work. Mr. Keyes by refusing to sign vouchers on these funds, usually only a formal procedure, halted the committee's use of the money and has so far delayed the continuance of its work.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR ASKS FOR NEW TRIAL

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—Harry F. Sinclair, wealthy oil operator, today formally asked for a new trial on the charges of contempt of the Senate for which he was convicted by a District of Columbia Supreme court jury.

The motion for a new trial was

filed by George P. Hoover and Martin Littleton, counsel for the oil man, and Justice Hits set march 26 for argument. Twenty alleged errors in the conviction of Sinclair on the charge of having refused to answer questions while a witness before the Senate Oil Committee were cited in the motion.

DE PINEDO FLIES OVER BRAZILIAN JUNGLES

Two Other Expeditions in Same Neighborhood

MANAOS, Brazil, March 21 (AP).—Commander Francisco de Pinedo, Italian aviator who arrived here yesterday after flying over the Brazilian jungles from Paraguay, hopped off at 6:45 this morning for Para, on the southern branch of the Amazon estuary. The distance is 865 miles.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 21 (AP).—The Western Telegraph reports that Commander de Pinedo, Italian aviator, who left Manaos, Brazil, this morning for Para, down the Amazon, lighted at Itacatiara. (Itacatiara is 120 miles east of Manaos, on the Amazon.)

In addition to Commander de Pinedo, two other long-distance aerial expeditions are on Brazilian soil. They passed each other on Sunday.

Journeying up the east coast of South America, the Pan-American good will squadron of the United States Army flew from Porto de Pedras, to Pernambuco, Brazil, and thence to Port Natal. Flying in the opposite direction, Maj. Sarmiento Belres, Portuguese airman, who is making an attempt to fly around the world in 90 days, left Port Natal and arrived at Pernambuco.

SCHOOL ACTORS OFFER DRAMAS

Chicago Playground Casts "Take to Road" and Visit Other Recreational Centers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21.—Playground actors of six Chicago parks are taking their dramas "on the road" this week, as they give their productions in each other's park centers. "Movie" palaces may twinkle brighter lights, but the community-made product draws its nightly crowds.

Each of the West Side community recreation centers sponsors junior and senior dramatic classes which are putting on the plays, "The Fascinating Fanny Brown," to be given at

Shedd Park, has in its cast names indicating various racial origins, such as Lillian Ivasevic, Libbie Novak, John Slavsky. Yet all the young actors are good Americans, capable of handling the English of the plays, said their director.

Dramatic week is in its third year on the West Chicago Park playgrounds. More parks are participating this year than ever before, officials state. One center, not provided with a dramatic instructor, was helped to coach its play by a woman attendant engaged to act as matron. She is a Negro and the children are Negroes. "The Enchanted Garden" and "The House of Herats" are being given by this group.

The dramatic work draws groups of young people to the park centers who would not otherwise be reached, said J. H. Schultz, director of the centers. Instructors aim to encourage people interested in dramatics to put their talents to use. Great interest is taken, he said, in productions brought to the grounds from other recreation centers.

DOGS WIN FRIENDS TO ACT FOR THEM

New York Women to Campaign Against Ear Cropping

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21.—A campaign against the cropping of dogs' ears will be undertaken by the New York Women's League for Animals following action at an executive meeting of the league just held.

A resolution adopted at the meeting provided that the league would conduct a campaign on its own account and "in conjunction with any other societies that desire to join."

The American Kennel Club and similar organizations will be approached by members of the league and asked to co-operate, it was said. The need of more watering stations for horses was emphasized by Mrs. George Bethune Adams, chairman of the meeting. With the approach of warm weather, the need

THE MONITOR READER

1. Why did Dr. Johnson buy oysters for his cat?—*Home Forum*.
2. What is industry doing to abolish strikes?—*World Press*.
3. Where is the finest organ in Europe?—*Week in Paris*.
4. How was Germany's first jazz opera received?—*Music Page*.
5. How is the world affected by India's hoarding of gold?—*News*.
6. Why might works of art profitably "begin at the end"?—*Editorial*.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

SIGN MEN ADVISED TO ASSIST CITIES

National Organization Hears How to Improve Display

CINCINNATI (Special Correspondence).—"It requires no artistic training to observe that projecting signs in American cities represent in the aggregate a hodge-podge out of harmony with the times, even though individually many of these signs possess points of merit from an artistic point of view, and value as an advertisement."

This was the declaration of George H. Hauser, building commissioner of Cincinnati, before the Midwest Conference of Associated Sign Crafts of North America, which met in Cincinnati recently. He urged standardization of signs.

Mr. Hauser said that any movement to raise the artistic values of signs would have the support of municipal governments.



Opening the New Underwood Office with an UNDERWOOD BUSINESS SHOW

STATLER BUILDING
BOSTON
March 21st to 26th

A BUSINESS SHOW, displaying Underwood products that "Speed the World's Business," marking the opening of the New Underwood Office, will be held each day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Albert Tangora will give demonstrations of typewriting speed and accuracy that have won the World's Typewriting Championship for the Underwood for twenty-one consecutive years.

The Underwood Bookkeeping Machine, the new Underwood Portable with standard keyboard, and many other time-saving products will be shown.

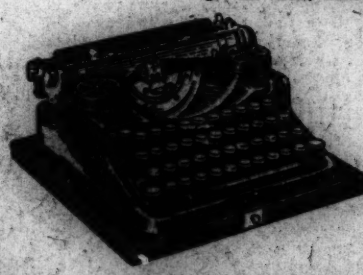
Business executives, secretaries and stenographers, and all interested in modern writing methods are cordially invited to the Underwood Business Show.

UNDERWOOD PRODUCTS

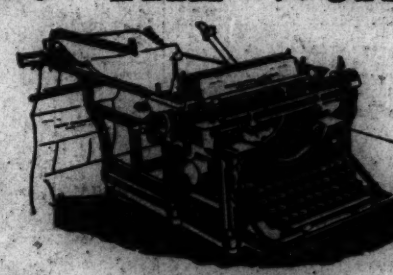
Standard Typewriters	Wide Carriage Typewriters	Address Stencil Machines
Portable Typewriters	Quiet Model Typewriters	Visible Index Card Machines
Bookkeeping Machines	Condensed Billers	Label Writers
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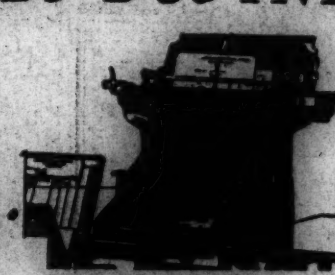
"SPEEDS THE WORLD'S BUSINESS"



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Continuous Fanfold Biller



Bookkeeping Machine



Standard Typewriter

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Youthfulness is the keynote that Bailey's sounds in tune with fashion. Youth . . . in lines . . . in fabrics . . . in colors. The very newest in coats . . . in dresses . . . in millinery . . . ultra smart . . . gayly stylish.

Remembering . . . Bailey's always gives a generous measure of value in long wear and fine appearance.

Your order by phone or mail to Miss Clark, our personal shopper, will receive prompt and intelligent attention.

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THE HOUSE THAT CHILDREN BUILT
31-33 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

Added Comfort and Value— for Old Homes

If you have an old home in need of repair or repainting, or one you want to remodel, write for details of the WEATHERBEST Old-Home Remodelling Contest offering cash prizes for the best examples of old houses remodelled and insulated by recovering sidewalls with edge grain red cedar stained shingles. You will make your old home warmer in winter and cooler in summer with this double insulation and you will add untold values in appearance.

\$2750 in 39 Cash Prizes

First Prize, \$1000 Second Prize, \$500 Third Prize, \$300
Fourth Prize, \$100 Five Prizes of \$50 each Ten Prizes of \$30 each

Twenty Honorable Mentions of \$15 each. (In case of tie, for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tying contestant.)

Winning one of these prizes may more than pay for the cost of resingling old sidewalls. There are thousands of homes throughout the country which can be brought up-to-date by this treatment. WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles in Colonial White or in shades of Gray or Brown laid over the old sidewalls not only improve the appearance but mean added warmth in winter and cooler homes in summer.



Dr. H. DEF. LOCKWOOD, Meriden, Conn., retained the association and sentiments of an old home and greatly improved its appearance and value by slight remodeling of porch and simply laying 24-inch Gray WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles over the old sidewalls.

mer. In many cases, the cost of stained shingles and labor for sidewalls is only a little greater than a good repair and repainting job. Use the coupon both for enrollment blank and for complete literature that gives details of this Contest.

We will also send you a Portfolio of Color Photographs showing many examples of color combinations for roofs and sidewalls valuable to you for remodeling or color suggestions for your new home. WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO., Inc., 1900 Island Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y. Western Plant—St. Paul, Minn. Distributing Warehouses in Leading Centers.

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1900 Island Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
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STARS TO START
PLAY IN SINGLESUnited States Indoor Tennis
Tourney for Men Is
Well Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 21.—The stars of the United States indoor tennis championships, Jean Borotra and J. B. Brugnon, France, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King of the United States, and Teiso Toba of Japan, will make their first appearances on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, where the event has been held for more than a quarter of a century, this afternoon. They were engaged in other matches on Saturday and their initial matches were held over by agreement.

Brugnon and Hunter, being in the first round, will probably attempt to go two rounds, while it is also possible that the others may try to advance twice, as the first afternoon has already determined the victors on the adjoining brackets for each.

Brugnon will have Ferdinand Geller, a Brooklyn player, for his first opponent, and if successful, will encounter Perry G. Rockefeller, former New York state intercollegiate champion, now a member of the regimental tennis team.

Hunter will meet M. E. Grosset and E. W. Baker, if he survives, both being local players of no particular prominence.

One prominent seeded candidate John W. Van Ryn, who reached the semifinal round last year, reached the fourth round in straight sets. He now represents Princeton University. He defeated in turn Herbert Chase, 6-2, 6-1, and Earl Cantor, 6-0, 6-1, starting the second round as the result of a bye.

One of the 16 seeded players was eliminated on Saturday, when H. H. Hyde of Hartford, Conn., met with defeat at the hands of another member of the Seventh Regiment team, Merritt Cutler. In his second match of the day, Cutler has always been noted for his upsets in defeating strong players in previous tournaments and lived up to his reputation this time. The score was 6-4, 6-3.

Senators Defeat
Maple Leafs 2-0

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
STANDING

Team	W	L	T	Goals	Pts
Rangers	20	6	12	87	52
Boston	20	3	18	80	43
Chicago	19	2	21	112	108
Pittsburgh	13	13	14	87	29
Detroit	12	3	27	69	27

Canadian Division

Team	W	L	T	Goals	Pts
Ottawa	23	10	13	91	67
Montreal	20	4	19	69	65
Amherst	17	13	10	73	44
Toronto	13	6	23	72	31

GAME TODAY
Toronto at Amherst.

TORONTO, March 21 (Special).—Ottawa bettered its chance of holding first place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League by defeating Toronto here Saturday 2 to 0. It was the fourth victory in four games for the Senators against the Maple Leafs, the sixth being an overtime tie.

Ottawa played a strong defensive game throughout and awaited openings; but these did not come until within four minutes of full time when Clancy scored on a rebound of Denney's shot. The summary:

OTTAWA MAPLE LEAFS
Denney, Killara, rw.
Nighbor, Adams, c., c. Bailey, Carson, R. Smith, Finnegan, rw, lw, Keeling, Groes, Boucher, ld., rd., J. Day, Henderson, Clancy, A. Smith, rd., J. Corbeau, Connell, c., J. H. Smith, c., J. Roach

Score—Ottawa 2, Maple Leafs 0. Goals scored on a rebound of Denney's shot.

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Clancy, Finnegan for Ottawa. Referees—William Ball and George Mallinson. Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 21.—The New York Rangers defeated the New York Americans, 2 to 1, in the final match between the two local teams in the National Hockey League, which begins with it the New York City championship. Lester Patrick, manager and coach of the Rangers, made his debut in New York as a player and displayed fine skill on the defense. Robert Connors, the new star of the Americans, played well, making the only American score.

RANGERS
F. Cook, Thompson, lw.
Boucher, Murdoch, c.
Connors, Roach, Burch
W. Cook, Boyd, rw.
Green, Scott, Bouchard
Johnson, Bourgeault, Patrick, ld.
rd. Reale, Simpson
Abel, Bourgeault, Patrick, rd.
ld. Simpson, McKinnon, Conacher
Chabot, c., J. E. Forbes

Score—Rangers 2, Americans 1. Goals
—Bourgeault, W. Cook for Rangers; Connors, McKinnon for Americans. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 21.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 2 to 1, in overtime at the Coliseum here Saturday in a National Hockey League game. A shot by Dye decided the issue in 53 of the fourth period after the teams had skated through the third period scoreless.

PITTSBURGH
Fraser, Rodden, lw., rw.
Durnaght, White
Irvin, McVeigh, c., c. Milks, Drury
Hay, Wilson, Dye, rw.
Trapp, Dutkowski, ld., rd. Langlois
Traub, Dutkowski, ld., McKinnon, Smith
Lehman, c., J. E. Forbes

Score—Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1. Goals
—Dye 2, Dutkowski for Chicago; Durnaght 2 for Pittsburgh. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods and 55s. overtime.

MONTREAL, March 21 (Special).—Canadiens lengthened their season's record of successive victories in the National Hockey League to nine, when they defeated their local rivals, Montreal, 5 to 0, in the last meeting of the two teams in the regular schedule, although they probably will meet in the semifinal playoff series.

CANADIENS
Joliat, Hart, lw.
Phillips, Oatman, Rothschild
Moreau, Lepine, c., c. Rivest, Gagnon
Gagne, Larochelle, Gauthier, rw.
Gardiner, ld., c. Siebert, Caron
Mantha, Leduc, Peangio, rd.
Hainsworth, c., c. E. Benedict

Score—Canadiens 5, Montreal 0. Goals
—Moreau 2, Joliat, Leduc, Mantha for Canadiens; Referee—William O'Flara. Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 21 (Special).—Superior team work and individual talent won a 4-to-1 victory for Boston over Detroit in a National Hockey League game here Saturday. Fredrickson, star center, was used sparingly, as the other players have already won a place in the United States division playoff.

BOSTON
Meeking, Galbraith, lw.
Stuart, Fredrickson, c., c. Keats, Poynter
Herberts, Oliver, rw, lw, Shepard, Riley
Ciechorn, Hitchman, ld., rd. Brien, Duncan
Coutu, Shore, rd., ld. Loughlin, Arbour
Winder, c., c. J. H. Smith, c., J. Roach

Score—Boston 4, Detroit 1. Goals
—Herberts, Galbraith, Hitchman for Boston; Keats for Detroit. Referee—W. F. Hughes. Kingston, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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Fourteen Changes
in the "First 10's"High Scores Feature American
Bowling Congress
Tournament

PEORIA, Ill., March 21 (Special).—No less than 14 changes were recorded among the "select ten" leaders in the various American Bowling Congress divisions in Sunday's matinee and evening sessions, the day being featured with big scores.

The North Cicero Recreation five, Chicago, were relegated from first place in the five-man event late Saturday night, when the Koons No. 29 shot into the lead with a total of 3061, the Dayton five rolling three consistent 1000 games. St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, took second place with 3037, and the Indianapolis five, five veteran Indianapolis performers, rolled into third place last night with a 2971 count. Silver Flash five took sixth place on the same squad with a 2937 total.

Five changes were recorded among the leaders in the doubles event. James Mitchell and William Metcalf, St. Paul, falling two pins short of overtaking Mort Luby and George Stewart, who rolled into the lead in the two-man event late Saturday with a 1285 total.

Five changes were recorded among the leaders in the singles event. Elrich totaled 691, to take second place in the singles division, while J. Bensonville, Toledo, counted 686 for tenth position. The 10 leaders in each division are:

FIVE-MAN EVENT
Koons No. 29, Dayton.....3061
St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul.....3037
Henderson, Indianapolis.....2971
North Cicero Rec, Chicago.....2964
Renard A. C., Chicago.....2957
Silver Flash five, Indianapolis.....2937
Manhattan Tires, Cleveland.....2936
Harrington Tires, Minneapolis.....2914
Chatham Rec Parlor, Chicago.....2911
Green River, Chicago.....2911
Secor Hotel, Toledo.....2899

TWO-MAN EVENT
G. Stewart, M. Luby, Chicago.....1285
Q. J. Hines, Henry Hines, short Hills Club, 15-6, 15-7, 15-6
J. Mitchell, W. Metcalf, St. Paul.....1273
H. Sanders, T. Zayakov, Dayton.....1268
Renard A. C., Chicago.....1267
M. Klug, W. Elwert, Toledo.....1277
J. Lepa, F. Nigg, Chicago.....1273
L. Schmitt, Chicago.....1267
T. Engquist, L. Sawyer, Chicago.....1258
H. Stralier, H. Robinson, Toledo.....1255
Secor Hotel, Toledo.....1255

ALL-EVENTS
J. Fairman, Grand Rapids.....1912
H. Stewart, Chicago.....1910
F. Nigg, Chicago.....1906
P. Pium, Detroit in National Hockey League game here Saturday. Fredrickson, star center, was used sparingly, as the other players have already won a place in the United States division playoff.

BOSTON
Meeking, Galbraith, lw.
Stuart, Fredrickson, c., c. Keats, Poynter
Herberts, Oliver, rw, lw, Shepard, Riley
Ciechorn, Hitchman, ld., rd. Brien, Duncan
Coutu, Shore, rd., ld. Loughlin, Arbour
Winder, c., c. J. H. Smith, c., J. Roach

Score—Boston 4, Detroit 1. Goals
—Herberts, Galbraith, Hitchman for Boston; Keats for Detroit. Referee—W. F. Hughes. Kingston, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science Monitor

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for Adults

The Manager, MR. CHARLES C. AL-
FORD, will be at the Hotel Statler,
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March 23 and 24, to arrange for reser-
vations for the summer.

in The Christian Science Monitor

1

Art News and Comment

"The Centurion's Servant"

By FRANK RUTTER

ABOUT 10 years ago, when London was in daily dread of aerial bombardment, there appeared in the exhibition of the New English Art Club a painting entitled "The Centurion's Servant." A good-sized picture, with figures two-thirds life-size, it showed a plainly furnished bedroom with a great bed in the center, and round this bed three children were kneeling while a fourth sprawled on it in a strange attitude. This picture was the work of a young man, Stanley Spencer, a student of the Slade School, and it caused a great sensation. All could see it was wonderfully and beautifully painted, clear and sensitive in drawing, suave and accomplished in coloring, original and ingenious in its design; but many were mystified by the title and failed to perceive the meaning of the work.

"Where is the centurion?" asked some prosaic spectators. "Which is his servant?" Even in those dark days of 1917 was quite a time before people at last awoke to the fact that this picture was an expression of the agony of children during an air raid and that the title was symbolic, referring to Luke vii. 9-10. "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." Read aright, the message of this painting was that only the faith of a child could sustain us through the trials and tribulations which England was then enduring. A work of high emotion and imagination, presented with unusual gravity of accomplishment in the terms of a decorative pattern, this "bed-picture," as it has been called, is now recognized to be one of the noblest paintings inspired by the experience of war.

Now the point of the foregoing is, not only that this picture can again be seen in London since its owner, Mr. Henry Lamb—himself a painter of high accomplishment—has lent it to Stanley Spencer's first one-man show at the Goupil Gallery (5 Regent Street), but that since it took us a long time to recognize the meaning and importance of Mr. Spencer's first masterpiece, we should advise if we are not too hasty in our judgment on the still larger and still stranger picture on which Mr. Spencer has been engaged for the last three years.

Practically the whole of one wall of the Goupil gallery is occupied by Spencer's vast canvas, "The Resurrection," measuring approximately 15 feet long by 9 feet high. At first it appears "mannered," unequal in attainment, so crowded with incidents that the eye cannot take it in, and that the artist is here attempting an immensely difficult thing: he is endeavoring to recapture the ecstatic vision of a medieval Christian by the aid of the strangeness of Spencer's painting will wear off, while the intensity, the sincerity and the curious decorative quality of the painting will remain. Here at least is a painter with a singularly devout mind, a painter who does not merely take the themes of his pictures from the Bible, using it as a work of reference, but who reads his Bible and digests its teaching, till it works upon his imagination and moves him to paint pictures sincerely and reverently conceived.

I do not say that the picture is perfect—far from it. But I do believe that with familiarity the strangeness of Spencer's painting will wear off, while the intensity, the sincerity and the curious decorative quality of the painting will remain. Here at least is a painter with a singularly devout mind, a painter who does not merely take the themes of his pictures from the Bible, using it as a work of reference, but who reads his Bible and digests its teaching, till it works upon his imagination and moves him to paint pictures sincerely and reverently conceived.

WILLIAM H. CHENEY



One of the 16 Portraits of Members of the Lafayette Escadrille Given by Mrs. Elliott to the United States.

Special from Monitor Bureau

AN INTERESTING group of portraits of young men, done in red chalk, is being shown in the National Museum here. There is something arresting about these portraits. In part, it is the subject, the look of resolve on the faces of men for the most part bearing little trace of experience. In part, it is the expression of the love and loyalty of the artist who wanted to leave this record of the youth who were among the first to pass through the portals thrown unexpectedly open by the World War.

One looks at the faces and remembers. With a start he drags himself back to those days that have so swiftly passed into history. The pictures are the gift to the United States of Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott. It is appropriate that she should give them for they have a value for her beyond anything that money could measure, being the last work of her husband, John Elliott. She is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, who set a nation to patriotic marching.

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Study by R. Tait McKenzie for Side Panel of Tribute to Famous Harvard Football Coach, Shown at the Grand Central Galleries, New York City. The Memorial is to be Erected in Soldiers Field, Cambridge, Mass.

with her "Battle Hymn of the Republic." At the time that the artist passed on he was at work upon a group of portrait drawings of the original members of the Lafayette Escadrille, eleven of which he had finished, and these were included in the exhibition. Besides the 16 portraits of Mrs. Elliott has so generously given and which are to remain permanently in the museum, four others privately owned, have been loaned for the three weeks of the exhibition. It was felt by many persons who saw these portraits when they have been exhibited in Newport, Boston and New York, that they should be kept together. This is Mrs. Elliott's hope. The families of some of the young men are reluctant to part with their portraits but it is thought that later they may find a place with the others in the National Museum.

Mrs. Elliott wrote to Dr. Charles D. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution some months ago and later came to Washington to confer with him. He was enthusiastic over having them in Washington and it was with his encouragement that Mrs. Elliott decided to present them to the Government.

Included in the exhibition are portraits of Raynal C. Bolling (loaned by the United States Steel Corporation for whom it was purchased and presented by Henry C. Frick); Richard Norton, son of Charles Elliott Norton, who founded and organized the American Motor Ambulance Corps; Hamilton Colledge; Philip Rheinlander; Richard Conover; Norman Prince, the founder of the U. S. S. Elliott was named: William Cheney; Quentin Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt; Alan Seeger, the young poet; and the 11 original members of the Lafayette Escadrille: Escadrille; George Thénault, the Captain of the Escadrille; Raoul Lufbery, "The Ace of Aces"; Victor Chapman; Elliot C. Godwin; Edmond D. D. Genet; Bert Hall; James R. McConnell, author of "Flying for France"; Paul Pavlek; William Thaw; and Kiffin Rockwell.

All of these men received decorations for distinguished service and citations for unusual bravery. John Elliott, the artist, painted in Rome, where he and Mrs. Elliott lived for some time, the large mural decoration, "The Diana of the Tides" which hangs in the National Museum. His "Triumph of Time" a ceiling decoration in the Boston Public Library is one of his important pieces of work. His portraits include several of Julia Ward Howe and of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. His portrait of Dante owned by Mrs. Montgomery Sears has been made familiar by the Copley prints.

A Sculptor's Masterpiece

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8—Rarely indeed does it happen in the same month for a truly great painting and an equally fine work of sculpture to be exhibited for the first time in any city. In British art history March, 1837, will surely be remembered for the exhibition of two such masterpieces. The picture of "The Resurrection" at the Goupil Gallery—reviewed elsewhere on this page—and Frank Dobson's statue "Cornucopia" which forms the center of interest in his exhibition just opened at the Leicester Galleries.

Nobly carved in an orange-tinted stone from the Ham Hill quarries, this three-quarter-length figure of a woman, nearly life-size, is as original in conception as it is moving in execution. The head is of archaic Greek type which may seem strange to modern eyes, yet has its own beauty, and the supreme excellence of the figure is the astonishing manner in which it combines a clean grace of outline with an economic subtlety of modelling which exquisitely expresses the softness and

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By RALPH FLINT

New York, March 18

THE famous Carnarvon Egyptian

Collection, acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art

through the generosity of Edward S. Harkness, is now on view in one of the lower galleries of the museum.

This collection of more than 1400 antique objects from the land of the Pharaohs was formed by the Earl of Carnarvon at Highclere Castle, Hampshire, Eng., and while it had formerly been seen in its entirety by only a few privileged scholars, it has been one of the most widely acclaimed treasuries of Egyptian relics in our time. This noted student of Egyptology, whose taste was considered to be faultless and whose "instinct for the true and genuine" was unrivaled, began to assemble these beautiful souvenirs in 1906, and he continued to scour the markets for rarities until the task of unearthing the Tomb of Tut-an-kh-Amen absorbed his entire attention.

Most of the items in the Carnarvon collection are small in size, but they make up in quality what they may want in stature. The collection is rich in figurines of various sorts, worked in a great variety of materials, such as limestone, quartz, red and yellow jasper, gold, silver, ivory, faience, wood, and bronze. Also there are scarabs, plaques, and seal cylinders in large numbers, and many other miscellaneous objects ranging from the early dynasties down to the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. The collection has been most tastefully mounted, and the gleaming colors and lovely textures show their best against the various backgrounds. No one can fail to enjoy these eloquent trophies of ancient Egypt when the kindling touch of art was felt in all the land.

Rockwell Kent

Rockwell Kent is at the Weyhe Galleries with a set of water colors done in Ireland. He has employed his acknowledged pictorial talents in praise of Irish scenery, and has caught much of the peculiar tang and temper of the Emerald Isle so long celebrated in song and story.

Kent's strong sense of the symbolic and his boldly stylized manner of composing make these designs very telling documents. He stresses the ruggedness of the cliffs and the wildness of the tablelands, and he sets a solitary foreground figure here and there to bring out the poetic plainness of the whole. When he comes to a low-lying cottage and a bit of emerald turf lying cozy in some convenient lee he touches the other side of the lyre and evokes a tender tune. Certain jutting headlands have given the artist an amusing point of departure for pictorial experimenting, and he sets these jabbing peaks sharply against full setting suns, marking off the blistering pathways of light along the sea with borders of prismatic color and letting his total masses play against each other with a certain titanic intensity.

One of the best of Mr. Kent's Irish lyrics is a view of craggy coastline rounding into a little bay, all seen

The Greek Ideal

Alcámenes. By Sir Charles Walston. Cambridge (Eng.) University Press. 30s.

Certain Greek sculptors 2500 years ago, evolved types of men and women which ever since the Western world has accepted as the highest known examples of physical beauty. Sir Charles Walston, formerly professor of fine art at Cambridge University, has just published an erudite volume in which he seeks to answer two important questions regarding the origin and survival of the classical type.

How, when and where was this type established in ancient Greece?

Why has it thus survived throughout the ages?

Huberto what is commonly regarded as the classical type has been associated chiefly in the popular thought with the sculpture of Phidias and Praxiteles, particularly the latter. In the light of recent research, however, Walston maintains that the turning-point in the establishment of the classical type in Greek art is to be found in the period 475-450 B. C. and especially in the western pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. This has been found to be the work of one Greek sculptor, Alcámenes, whose name has accordingly been chosen by the author for this illustrated study of his work and influence.

In the professor's reply to the second question he explains the triumphant survival of the classical type by reason of Greek art having achieved "the complete and harmonious fusion between naturalism and idealism." In his zeal for the achievements of antiquity, he further maintains that there has been in modern work a corresponding persistence of Greek thought.

Walston goes so far as to say: "If we except the dominant position which charity, the love of human beings for each other and for mankind as a whole, as well as humility, holds in the religion of Christ, the ethics of ancient Hellas are practically the same as our own."

But these are tremendous exceptions, charity and humility? Their existence explains the difference between the art of Alcámenes and the art of Rembrandt. Charity and humility have revolutionized art as well as conduct, and that is why while Greek art achieved perfection on the physical plane, it could never rise to the inspirational heights attained by Gothic art.

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New York Art Exhibitions

from a grassy foreground ledge where a single sheep makes foreground accent. Another, which shows a large stretch of blue-brown countryside, dour and lowering except for a radiant little acreage of brightest green nestling in the middle distance. In a view of closely cultivated headlands jutting into a deep blue sea the artist has struck a resolute, resonant note, and again he makes large melodic effect in his sculptured woman bending with her scythe before heavy grain. All of these water colors are small in size, but they maintain a steady mood of generous appreciation for pictorial Ireland. While I think in Terra del Fuego terrain Mr. Kent stirred to more inclusive measures as to form and line, I am willing to grant him a very considerable success with his Irish series.

Malcolm Parcell

Malcolm Parcell, not seen in the New York galleries for some five years, turns up at Macbeth's with a varied group of canvases. This American painter, a popular figure in the Pittsburgh art world, composes slowly, coming to grips with sympathetic subject matter only at intervals, so that the question of securing a sufficient number of canvases for a one-man public showing is fairly momentous. Fifteen paintings comprise this present showing, and the artist's capacities are revealed in several manners. His large "Portrait of My Mother," awarded the popular prize at the Carnegie International in 1924, shows him a painter of sentiment and scrupulously devoted to soft tonalities, while certain portrait heads are phrased more boldly. He is invariably sure of his sitters and looses, getting good characterizations in the striking portrait of "Jim McKee" and in his large landscape of "Old Man of the Hills." Sometimes he wanders in the byways of allegory and fancy, but I think he is less sure of himself in Arcadian groves and Elysian fields, although he achieves pleasing tonalities in such compositions. Mr. Parcell has so many gifts and facilities that it seems a pity not to have them more closely interwoven to produce a really telling style and significance. These works, which have not yet been exhibited in London, will undoubtedly enhance the reputation as a painter of an artist who already is at the zenith of his profession in etching.

James McBey's Paintings

GLASGOW, March 4 (Special Correspondence) — Though universally known as an etcher—fine impressions of whose works have fetched already more than £100, apiece, at auction sales—Mr. James McBey is not so widely known as a painter. In Messrs. Reid and Lefevre's galleries in this city Mr. McBey is showing during March a collection of his new paintings and drawings, which include portraits and water colors of scenes on the Riviera. In portraiture Mr. McBey aims primarily at robustness and quality of paint, his drawing is firm and solid, his color is harmonious but usually kept low in tone. The gravity and sobriety of his work command respect.

Among his portraits here are "Sir Harry Lauder," the Scottish comedian, "H.B.H. the Princess de Rohan," "The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard," and "Lady Frank." In his landscapes and water colors Mr. McBey indulges his color sense more freely, often advancing into quite high keys, and emulating Sargent in his capture of the brilliant actuality of sunlight scenes. These works, which have not yet been exhibited in London, will undoubtedly enhance the reputation as a painter of an artist who already is at the zenith of his profession in etching.

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THE HOME FORUM

Of What Use Is a Daffodil?

YEAR after year, whether we desire it or not, there is a spring-time gift for all of us, a golden gift, carried from the far fields where daffodils are blowing: the bright beauty of a flower that Shakespeare, admired immeasurably for its power to resist the winter's last bluster with ice and gale.

Everywhere in England we may see the recipients of that gift hastening with their share of it eagerly to their homes, nor will they treasure as so feebly during the coming season any other gift from the garden's bountiful store, even the midsummer gift of the roses. For the beauty of daffodils has a unique attractiveness, not simply for those to whom for beauty makes a moving appeal the whole year through, whatever may be the flower, an attractiveness that is felt even by the Peter Bells.

Possibly the universality of the appeal is to be explained by the coincidence that the daffodil blooms over the earth as a strongly colored relief from a drab and empty period; or, as likely, that it is a gay and substantial guarantee. Maytime only just above it, with a high-flowing tide of green vigor, or, as Thomas Hardy has written, a full-hearted song of joy "illuminated."

Whatever the explanation or explanations—for there are a dozen—only just above it, with a high-flowing tide of green vigor, or, as Thomas Hardy has written, a full-hearted song of joy "illuminated." Whatever the explanation or explanations—for there are a dozen—only just above it, with a high-flowing tide of green vigor, or, as Thomas Hardy has written, a full-hearted song of joy "illuminated."

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Chinese Kites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They hang beside the wall
Bright butterflies, green dragons,
Fish and tiger heads,
Gray hawks and giant restless birds.
The crowding lookers watch
The moving tapers on the wall;
Children test with grimy hands
The thickness of the paper wings.
And laugh in giggling joy.
When coppers can be found to buy,
Down narrow lanes they run
And fly their paper treasures
High over towers, moans,
And palace walls.
The air will soon be singing
With the wind on whipping cord,
And brightest colored fantasies
Will dive and soar above
The dusty city streets.
And welcome in the coming
Of the spring.

ROBERT MERRILL BARTLETT.

Florida Sunsetting

It began with a special clearness
Of atmosphere and with the entire
Vault of heaven full-banked with
friendly clouds. The sinking sun was
partially visible through the cloud
embankments. As its rays reached a
near-shore freighter plowing steadily
through a strenuous sea, every
line, curve, and angle, every hue and
tone of the great vessel was sharply
outlined and brought into vivid view.
Then in an unexpected moment oc-
curred one of nature's rare phe-
nomena. Out at sea, several hundred
feet from shore, lies a long, narrow
reef. On reaching this reef, incoming
waves of a struggling sea break into
huge whitecaps of sufficient height
and force to throw up an immense

spray. Catching the bright radiance
from the west, a wide path of these
breakers had burst into rosy pink;
and as one looked across the waters
to the far side of the reef, the in-
plunging waves, as if rising to the
high note of the moment, were burst-
ing into sunset glory. Seen against
a background of deep blue ocean,
their radiant, merry plunges made a
heart-stirring panorama to be long
cherished.
But sunsets are kaleidoscopic, and
in quick succession the warm pinks
and rosy pinks overhead were chang-
ing to royal purples, rimmed here
and there with burnished copper.
Meanwhile the clouds in the western
embankment had disbanded, leaving
a clear sky space. Where so recently
kindled the glow of a setting sun,
now rose a dainty new moon riding
like a delicately balanced canoe, with
Venus twinkling close at hand, ap-
parently eager to be at the oar.

Peter Pan Statue

(At Dusk in Kensington Gardens)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I walked by Peter Pan today
And as I passed, his fairy flute
Was in his hand;
And round his feet a fairy band,
Of elves, and rats and rabbits stood,
Awaiting for a fairy rhyme
To turn the silence into rhyme.

And as I passed—the evening glow
Came stealing through the garden
dusk;
And then I heard a note—so low,
That every living thing was hushed,
And I looked up to Peter's seat,
And gathered round with noiseless
feet.
A happy and expectant throng:
Well knowing Peter's flute would
wake
The evening silence into song.

ROBERT E. KERR.

The Host of Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the troubled centuries
Occidentalism-mindness has
presented the heavenly host—
the angels—to human thought as
corporalities with wings. Cherubim
and seraphim, to be sure, are de-
scribed in the Scriptures as having
wings; but they present merely a
symbolism figuring the omnipresence
and pure divinity of Deity.
The word "angel" is derived from
the Greek word meaning "messen-
ger." Mary Baker Eddy, by spiritually
resolving the Oriental personification
to its primitive intent, saw that the
angel stood as a figure of the mes-
sage he conveyed. She thus defines
"angel" on page 581 of "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures" as
"God's thoughts passing to man;
spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect;
the inspiration of goodness, purity,
and immortality, counteracting all
evil, sensuality, and mortality."

The Scriptural accounts of the ap-
pearing of angels to men are very
dear to us. The message, it should be
carefully noted, is always the signifi-
cant feature of the appearing. There
were wonderful occasions when the
host of heaven appeared, and men
gained thereby a clearer sense of the
infinitude of God. Jacob, in his vision,
beheld the host of God "ascending and
descending" the ladder "to be seen
by the face of God, as though I had
seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased
with me." When Jesus was born, the
heavenly host appeared to the humble
shepherds, foretelling the happy time,
when all men should look upon each
other as though they had seen the
face of God.

There are in the Bible numerous
records of the appearing of angels
which are not recorded as such, the
transcription of beautiful and correct
metaphysical truths, which to every-
one receiving them prove to be the
healing message of God. In the Psalms
are recorded many of these divine
truths, many of them in prophecy of
the Messiah. Jesus seems to have
greatly loved these sayings, and so

have often used them for comfort. He
himself uttered more of these pure
truths than any other. Even the sol-
diers sent by the chief priests to ap-
prehend him were themselves arrested
by his words. When asked why they
had not taken him, they answered,
"Never man spoke like this man."
The Pharisees attested the power of
his heavenly message by saying
among themselves, after the raising
of Lazarus from death, that the world
was gone after him. In that one
moment the Pharisees were, indeed,
though unwillingly, true prophets
of God. They may have reluctantly
foretold the inevitable victory of the
Christ-angel.

In succeeding centuries, even when
the healing power of Christianity had
been temporarily obscured, noble men
perceived the healing power and di-
vine importance of the heavenly
messages in the Bible. Early in the
sixteenth century, only a few years
after the invention of the printing
press, Erasmus wrote yearningly: "I
wish that even the weakest woman
might read the Gospels and the epis-
tles of St. Paul. I wish that they were
translated into all languages, so as to
be read and understood not only by
Scots and Irishmen, but even by Sar-
acens and Turks. But the first step to
their being read is to make them in-
telligible to the reader. I long for the
day when the husbandman shall sing
portions of them to himself as he fol-
lows the plough, when the weaver
shall hum them to the tune of his
shuttle, when the traveller shall while
away with their stories the weariness
of his journey."

Mary Baker Eddy took the great
step of making the Scriptures intelli-
gible and practicable to the reader
by interpreting them spiritually. Re-
moving limitations of sex, nationality,
and social distinctions, she has placed
it in the power of everyone to distin-
guish the angels of God, the pure
emanations of divine intelligence,
from the illusive suggestions of a
supposititious Satan. On page 288 of
"Miscellaneous Writings" she says,
"Positive and imperative thoughts
should be dropped into the balances
of God and weighed by spiritual Love,
and not be found wanting, before
being put into action."

God knows His own thoughts.
Through the study of these textbooks
of pure Christian metaphysics, the
Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy,
we too may learn to know them.
Moreover, we may learn through the
demonstration of Christian Science to
receive these thoughts directly from
God. They heal, they save, they bless.
They comfort us and guide us. They
are infinite; for they are of the host
of heaven.

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Swedish.)



The Kite Maker and His Wares, Peking

Photograph by L. R. Severinghaus

Chasing Mountain Ridges

At the farthest end of the valley
rose up a wall of mountains, mauve;
jagged peaks, where lay the biggest
lake in the Pyrenees, two miles long.
Their plans had not led them to a
lake in Andorra, and they had won
for themselves a day extra. It could
be filled in with an expedition to the
lake in the morning, crossing over to
the Hospitalet for the night. For a lake
meant spaces such as you do not
often get among mountains, spaces
that spread out and yet are near and
tangible; spaces of which you are a
part, not remote vistas down which
you peer from a lonely peak, aloof.
It meant a different kind of land-
scape, and to bodily satisfaction a
stretch of water where you might
swim, a bath that was more than a
leap and scramble among rocks and
foaming waterfalls.

It became clear that they could not
climb over from Lanou to the Hospitalet.
The two women argued about the
existence of a path, and they felt
they would not risk it. They had
therefore to return to Port; but
Madame told them of a short cut over
the pass that took two hours off the
way. They could thus leave their
packs with them, and fetch them as
they passed.

The sky was clear, smiling blue
and Madonna-like above the grey
peaks and yellow grass. The road
from the village soon became a path.
Eventually, where it entered the
valley, which was very low and di-
vided into several channels, it ceased
entirely, and they went as best they
could over banks of pebbles, through
grass, from boulder to boulder. All
round were little stunted fir trees, as
high only as children. Then, at a
point the valley narrowed and the
river came springing from rock. It
fell in ropes of spray, to coil in pools
deep, deep green. There was no
longer any sign of a path. Only the
gorge, with fir and bushes covering
the top. The river, they knew, came
from the lake, so they followed it.
The sun, now well up, fulfilled its
earlier promise of a hot day. The
walkers began to climb up above the
cliffs of the gorge and walked along a
stray, narrow ledge until, after shelv-
ing out over the red walls and the
green pools themselves, that too
ceased, and they were confronted
with a sharp mass of rock above and
around them. And below, the river,
bounding it seemed from this height,
like a pack of dogs let loose, feet
pawing the rocks, tails waving, bark-
ing.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. James had be-
come separated as they chose start-
ing points from which to reach the
top of this thing above them, and
each made the ascent alone. It was
easy enough at first, there were con-
venient rocks and roots. But faith
goes when a rock tumbles gently from
your feet, bounding from this height,
like a pack of dogs let loose, feet
pawing the rocks, tails waving, bark-
ing. When that happens, one
begins wriggling up. The rocks be-
come larger, smooth, sloping slabs,
utterly inappropriate, Mr. James
thought, as his fingers went curving
to find a hold. As he con-
sidered this, Mr. Elliott raised a hail.
He gave a heave and a scramble; one
leg swung into mid-air; he gave a
pull, and arrived up among a region
of little trees again. He lay in
their shade and the pleasant smell
a little, trying not to realize how stupid

he had been, feeling hard earth all
round and beneath him. He looked
at his watch and saw the allotted two
and a half hours were already up,
with no lake near. They set forth on
a small path, and coming out of the
dwarf wood, descended a little way
and went up another small hill,
bossed with rhododendron shrubs.
From this, in front of them, they saw
another ridge, higher. There, they
thought, must be the lake. They went
down, and up the other side. . . .
There was only another ridge. It is
very wearying to the spirit, chasing
ridges. . . .

At the next ridge they sat down
Babylonically and wept. But there
was in front a cleft in the mountains
and there must be the lake, in a
plateau they could trace. A path
swung out, past a house, and they
stalked along. The house was de-
serted. There was nothing anywhere.
Only ridge after ridge, and little trees
and the noise of a soulless river.
When they reached the cleft, half an
hour later, they found the stream
running down, with a youthful look
about it, a freshness and eagerness
that was not afraid of digression. On
they plodded. They seemed to have
reached the top of a range, for it was
moderately level. What peaks there
were rose straightforwardly up from
the same ground they were treading.
Suddenly a breeze blew down and
they broke round a hill, to see the
lake before them. The mountains
came steeply from the blue sky, grey
and tinged with green. Among them
was the lake, ruffled by the wind and
showing the grey of its underfeath-
ers—Roxar Haxar, in "The Presi-
dent's Hat."

Cuckoo

Ah, bird,
our love is never spent
with your clear note;
nor salute our soul;
not song, not wall, not hurt,
but just a call summons us
with its simple top-note
and soft fall;

not to some rare heaven
of lilies over-tall,
nor tuberoses set against
some skin-it wall,
but to a gracious
cedar-palace hall;

not marble set with purple
hung with roses and tall
sweet lilies—such
as the nightingale
would summon for us
with her wall. . . .

nor, bird, so sweet
was ever a swallow note—
not hers, so perfect
with the wing of laud
and bright breast—
nor yet the oriole
filling with melody
from her fiery throat
some island-orchard
in a purple sea.

H. D., in "Hymen."

Himmelens härskara

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

UNDER orosfyllda århundraden
har den västerländska be-
näggenheten att tolka allting
bokstavligen för människans tanke
framställt den himmelska härskaran
—änglarna—såsom kroppsliga väsen
med vingar. Visserligen talar Skrif-
ten om keruber och serafim med
vingar, men de uttrycka endast en
symbolisk framställning av Gudomens
allgärvaro och rena gudomlighet.
Ordet "ängel" härleder sig från ett
grekiskt ord som betyder "budbär-
are". Genom en ändlig analys av vad
den österländska personifikationen
ursprungligen avsåg, förordar Mrs.
Eddy, att ängeln var en bild av det
budskap han bringade. I "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
sid 581, definierar hon "änglar" på
följande sätt: "Guds tankar utgående
till människan; andliga ingivelser,
rena och fullkomliga; godhetens, ren-
hetens och oödlighets inspiration,
som motverkar allt ont, all sinnlighet
och dödlighet."

Skriftens berättelser om änglar,
som uppenbaras för människorna,
är oss mycket kära. Det bör nog
saknas beaktas, att det mest betydelse-
fulla i uppenbarelserna alltid är bud-
skapet. Det gavs underbara tillfällen
att den himmelska härskaran uppenbar-
ades, och människorna vunno därige-
nom en klarare uppfattning om Guds
oändlighet. I en vision såg Jakob
Guds härskara stiga "upp och ned"
på en steg som var rest mot him-
meln. Denna vision var resultatet
av lydnad. Jakob skulle lämna sitt
jordiska hem. Han skulle lämna den
högskadade honom. Han reste till
främmande land i lydnad för sin
faders önskan att åvågräddas bättre
förhållanden inom familjen. Efter
månader i det främmande landet
stervande han på sin himmelske
Faders befallning till sitt eget land.
När han drog sin väg fram, fick han
åter se Guds härskara och gav plat-
sen namnet "Mahanaim", vilket bety-
der "härskaror". Efter samvaron
med denna himmelska skara och efter
mötet med ängeln vid Peniel blev
han under många år fruktad, i stånd
att säga: "Jag har fått se ditt ansik-
te, liksom såg jag ett gudaväsende
ansikte, då du nu så gunstigt har
tagit emot mig." När Jesus föddes,
uppenbarades den himmelske här-
skaran för de enkla herdarna, före-
bärande den lyckliga tid då alla
människor skulle se varandra som
om de såg "ditt gudaväsende ansikte".

Det finns i Bibeln många berättel-
ser om änglapprenar, vilka ej
omfattas såsom sådana, nämligen
änglarnas utövande av härliga och korrekta
metafysiska sanningar, vilka för var
och en som mottager dem bevisas
vara ett helande budskap från Gud.
I Psaltaren återfinns många av
dessa gudomliga sanningar, av vilka
ett åter är en profetia om Messias.
Jesus tyckes i hög grad ha ålskat
dessa uttalanden och ofta har an-
vånt till bevisande. Så har uttalande
han flera av dessa rena sanningar än
vad någon annan gjorde. Till och
med krigsknektarna, som av över-

Kent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down ancient ways with orchard
beauty blent,
By sheep-run marshes stretching to
a sea
That westward ushered Christian-
ity
Across the challenging white cliffs
of Kent.

EDGAR NEWGASS.

Perfection and Power

Have you ever read, one after the
other, a page of Cicero and a chapter
of St. Matthew in the Latin text?
Read them and compare.

What supple and polished lan-
guage, what magnificent harmony,
what spacious ease, what a learned
concatenation of ideas and periods do
we find on the one hand; and on the
other, what a disjointed and syn-
thetic style, bristling with short suc-
cinct phrases, and proceeding by un-
expected leaps and bounds! There is
a vast plain, rich and cultivated, with
scarcely an undulation, abounding in
villages, farms and châteaux; and
here is a dolomitic mountain, with
naked and precipitous towers that
menace the sky.

But what power and what pathos
there is in the Evangelist! No poet
has ever thrust a vaster drama into a
narrower frame, and succeeded in
so immeasurably augmenting it by
the very narrowness of the frame.
Cicero's fine Latin becomes a childish
prattling before the miracle of this
naked speech, unconscious of itself
and filled with infinite perspectives.

Here are the two supreme virtues
of literature and art: perfection and
power. Perfection, or beauty of com-
position and of form; power, or lyric
urge and dramatic force. . . .
Perfection and power are two op-
posed facets of the eternal diamond,
for if it is true that in art and litera-
ture there can be no perfection with-
out a certain power, nor no power
without that comes a time when
the writer and the artist, like the
public which admires their work,
must make their choice; for power
by its very nature tends to disturb
the harmony of perfection. . . . and
perfection tends to stifle power even
while it holds it in restraint. Apollo
and Dionysus are two allied and rival
divinities, because human genius is
incapable of pursuing perfection
without making some sacrifice of
power, or of pursuing power without
in some degree sacrificing perfection.
So true is this that, in all ages, poets,
musicians, painters and sculptors
have affixed into two distinct groups,
each of which has followed its own
god, with no mingling of their voices:
the perfect and the powerful.

The two great pagan literatures,
save for a few exceptions, aspired to
perfection rather than power; Bib-
lical and Christian literature have
sought power more than perfection.
Phidias, Praxiteles, Leonardo, and
Raphael are among the perfect; the
masters of the Rhodes school, Michel-
Angelo, Rubens, and perhaps Rem-
brandt too, are among the powerful.
Petrarch and Racine shine in the
constellation of perfection; Dante
glows in the heaven of power.—
GUGLIELMO FERRERO, in "Words to the
Deaf." Translated by BEN RAY REX-
MAN.

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CONFLICTING MOVEMENTS IN STOCK PRICES

Many Cross Currents Noted in Trading—Urgent Liquidation

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Irregular price movements characterized the opening of today's stock market. Leading industrial and financial stocks showed conflicting trends on initial sales. U. S. Steel improved slightly, while General Motors was off. Although continued urgent liquidation was noted in the first half hour, a number of high grade rails, including Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, and Norfolk & Western, displayed early strength. Lackawanna jumped nearly 3 points to a new high on dividend rumors.

Pool operations in several specialties brought about early advances in National Biscuit, American Safety Razor and American Brake Shoe & Foundry.

Philadelphia Company moved up quickly into new high territory. Warner Brothers Pictures, on the other hand, broke more than 3 points soon after the opening to a new low for the year, while Houston Oil held all the point gain made on the initial sales.

Du Pont, Northern Pacific and General Railway Signal showed an early tendency downward. Bethlehem Steel, on the other hand, was stimulated by increase in the company's earnings.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, with demand sterling quoted around \$4.85, and French francs just above 3.90 cents.

Prices of industrials and specialties broke in the late forenoon in a manner that suggested nervousness and colored recent rumors that banks were discriminating against certain collateral in loans.

Houston Oil slumped 10 points to 98 before meeting a temporary recovery. Signal, General Motors, Du Pont, Warner Brothers Pictures, A. and L. and General Electric were in the 3 1/2 to 5 point declines.

The rate for call money was unchanged at 10 per cent.

Bond Prices Firm

Firm prices and continued demand for high-grade investment issues characterized the bond market today. Interest in the railway division centered in Illinois Central 4 1/2's and Atlantic Coast Line 7's. Secondary issues continued to be inactive.

Industrial mortgages were in fair demand, with considerable buying of Park Lexington certificate 6's and some of the oil company bonds. Gains of more than a point in Kings County Electric 4's featured the utilities list.

Foreign bonds were generally heavy, selling pressure being particularly noticeable against Italian 7's. Tokyo City 5's were firm in sympathy with the ready sale of the new issue of \$20,640,000 Tokyo external loan 5 1/2 per cent bonds today.

Large offerings of Second Liberty 4 1/2's found ready buyers. The government group, on the whole, was irregular.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate	10% 1/2
Commercial paper	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Customers' loans	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Collateral loans	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Year money	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Time loans	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Short-term rates	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Four to six months	4 1/2 to 4 3/4

Clearing House Funds

Exchanges	\$85,000,000
Year ago today	\$80,000,000
Balances	\$7,000,000
Year ago today	\$6,000,000
E. R. bank credit	\$2,153,177

Acceptance Market

Prime eligible bank	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
30 days	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
60 days	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
90 days	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
4 months	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
6 months	2 1/2 to 3 1/2

Leading Federal Bank Rates

South America		
Argentina—peso.	.4230	.4224 .4245
Brazil—milreis .	.1183	.1185 .3245
Chile—peso1202	.1196 .1216
Colombia—peso .	.9744	.9744 .9733
Peru—pound . . .	3.68	3.68 .4865
Uruguay—peso .	1.0137	1.0137 1.0342
Ven's'la—bolivar.	1.862	1.862 .1930
North America		
Canada—dollar .	.9994	.9994 1.00

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EDITORIALS

Present-Day Business Factors

AN IMPORTANT fact to consider in attempting to analyze present business and industrial conditions in the United States is that despite all forecasts of impending depression, the output of American industry, as well as the buying power of the American people, has continued to increase steadily and almost without interruption, and that in the year 1926 both exceeded all previous records. The pertinent question is, What single factor has contributed most to what has come now to be regarded as the stabilization of business and industry at this high level? The query is answered by figures presented by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Washington. These show that the total current income of the American people, expressed in billions of dollars, rose from less than sixty-three in the year 1921, to nearly ninety in 1926. Analyzed, this is estimated to show an income of over \$2000 a year for every person gainfully employed, which is said to provide the highest standard of living for the population of the United States as a whole ever enjoyed by any people in a modern industrial society.

Aside from those conditions and influences, moral and legal, which have combined to increase the efficiency and to enhance the earning capacity of the individual, students of economics cite numerous contributing factors which explain present-day prosperity. As outlined by them they include the following: Activity of the building industry; growth of the automobile industry; increased efficiency in production (which may be assumed to embrace the independent bracket to which reference has been made); abundant supply of credit; efficient railroad performance; hand-to-mouth buying; installment merchandising, and improved business information. In the broader view of the matter it appears that the two important factors cited by all the authorities are the large volume of building construction and the continued activity of the automobile industry. But it is at once apparent that the stability of these industries depends, in the final analysis, upon the prosperity of the individuals and their efficiency in earning, producing, and saving. It is important to remember that despite liberal buying and the outlay necessary to maintain a higher living standard all along the line, the savings banks, trust companies, co-operative building associations and investment records show that the American wage earners are not spending all they make, and that despite installment buying they are, individually and collectively, unquestionably solvent.

The layman who attempts to analyze present conditions in the United States need not feel compelled to depend upon theory to substantiate the premise that there is an explainable cause for what has come to be accepted almost as a modern industrial phenomenon. Never before has it been more convincingly shown that as the thought and ideals of the individual are raised, so is the welfare of the community, the state, and the nation advanced. There is a vast difference between the mere desire or wish to earn and accumulate and the ability to perform efficient and profitable service. It means much when the morale of a million or twenty million workers in all branches of productive industry is raised to a higher and truer level. With this there comes a realization that higher pay need not be wrung from employers by threats to strike, but that righteous rewards and unselfish sharing are sure to accompany constructive and efficient service.

In the analysis by the bureau to which reference has already been made it is stated that the capacity of the country to produce has been permanently enlarged and that the volume of goods available for consumption has likewise been increased. It is agreed by those who have made the survey and drawn the conclusions that this phenomenon has been almost entirely peculiar to the United States in the postwar period. It is accepted as explaining the rising standard of living of the great mass of the American people, as accounting for the greater indulgence in luxuries, and as explaining how it is that both employers and employees have come to talk seriously of inaugurating a five-day week and a six-hour day in industry.

We wonder if there are those who, if they might be permitted to return, unopposed and unmolested, to the indulgence in what they are pleased to refer to as destroyed personal liberties, would choose to legalize such a course at the cost that would be entailed.

The Proposed Georgian Bay Canal

CANADA has three transcontinental railway lines around the north shore of Lake Superior. Another outlet for Canadian produce from the West is under construction to the Hudson Bay. The present canal system from the Great Lakes to the ocean is being enlarged by an expenditure of something like \$100,000,000 on the new Welland Canal. Before many years, there is reason to believe, Canada and the United States will make an agreement to build the St. Lawrence River improvement. It would seem remarkable, under the circumstances, to find the Dominion Parliament considering the feasibility of another canal from Lake Huron to Montreal, through the Georgian Bay route.

Considered as a national project, apart from being another competitor with existing transportation facilities, the proposed Georgian Bay canal would have much to commend it to Canada. The Georgian Bay is a very beautiful part of the Great Lakes, dotted with thousands of picturesque islands. Some of the big ships in the grain trade at present find it more economical to discharge at ports on the Georgian Bay, whence the grain is carried by rail to Montreal. On the Georgian Bay canal route, the grain ships would proceed east after passing through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie to the mouth of the French River, at the north end of Georgian Bay. Following the French River, the canal would incline slightly north to Lake Nipissing, then on due east to the Ottawa River. At the height of land between Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, ships on the

canal would be 677 feet above sea level. But the building of locks to form the flight of steps for the ships down through Ottawa to the port of Montreal would be straightforward engineering work. In the process, the water powers of the Ottawa River would be harnessed—to generate, it is estimated, 1,000,000 electrical horsepower.

It is twenty years since a Canadian engineering board reported favorably on the proposed Georgian Bay canal. It is more than thirty years since the Dominion Parliament granted a charter to a private company to build the canal. But the owners of the charter failed to get started with the building work. In the meanwhile there has been a very big increase in the value of hydroelectric power resources to the people of Canada. After several renewals of the Georgian Bay canal charter to private interests, the opinion has been strongly expressed in Parliament that the charter should be allowed to expire this year.

Provincial rights are involved. While the Dominion Government has control of channels for navigation, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec maintain that they are the joint controllers of water powers on the interprovincial part of the Ottawa River. The power resources have apparently become of prime importance, although the building of the Georgian Bay canal would reduce the distance for shipping from Sault Ste. Marie to Montreal to 661 miles, as compared with 943 miles via the lower lakes and St. Lawrence route.

Press Radio Criticism in Sweden

THE initiation of regular radio criticism in the columns of the daily press in Sweden is an innovation which gives promise of bringing about a development in the radio service itself which may be of no little interest to other countries. The Swedish State Radio Service is but two years old and when it was initiated a flood of letters from listeners constituted a spontaneous radio critique of no little value and interest to the service, with the result that these opinions were printed in the daily columns of the newspapers. Gradually these letters diminished, however, and the Radio Service has now instituted a regular radio critique, corresponding to the usual musical and dramatic criticisms, but published in the radio columns and conducted by a so-called radio-critic expert. Sweden is probably one of the first countries in the world where this new journalistic experiment has been inaugurated.

Although this radio criticism in the press has served to enliven the public interest in the State Radio Service, objections to it have arisen, from certain directions, and not without considerable justification. Artists, already established and approved in their legitimate fields, claim that radio criticism has worked adversely for them on the ground that the technical imperfections still existing in the best radio instruments often tend to distort rather than to disclose innate qualities and abilities of artists. For example, a well-developed dramatic operatic voice may, in spite of all technical precautions, appear to vibrate unpleasantly in radio when the same voice delights on the opera stage or in the concert hall. An amateurish, small voice, on the other hand that could never fill operatic requirements, may give good results in radio, due to the tonal intensification caused by the radiocasting apparatus.

As a result of the injustice seemingly worked upon the contributing artists by radio criticism, two leading Stockholm dailies, the Dagens Nyheter and Allehanda, have circulated a questionnaire to technical radio experts as well as to radio singers and directors of radio orchestras. The singers pointed out that when they sing at an ordinary concert which is also being radiocast, they must choose whether they should adapt the voice to the radio instrument or whether they should sing as usual. In either case one of the audiences will be dissatisfied, with the inevitable result that either the radio criticism or the musical criticism will be unfavorable. This happened in the case of a celebrated Swedish tenor who received both favorable and unfavorable criticisms on the same day and for the same opera aria, originating from these two different sources. "One can't serve the radio public and the ordinary concert public at the same time," is the singer's complaint.

As a result of this discussion, it is possible that a radio school for singers may be started in order to initiate the performers into the technical necessities of the radio instrument and show them how to adapt their voices in order to get the best results. The same thing applies to orchestral performances. Moreover, the practice of giving radio concerts in the usual concert hall and opera house, instead of at the radio studio, in this case without any audience present, but merely for radio listeners, is becoming more and more general in Stockholm.

No doubt, when a regular radio press criticism is established all over the world, problems will come up for discussion and solution which will eventually improve the technique of both instrument and performer, so that radio work may become a profession. Radio criticism may also in time reveal its own identity as something apart from musical criticism.

Baseball and the Boy

A STORY, old yet ever new, is that of the American youths in the northern cities of the Nation crowding the playgrounds and every available plot of land to take advantage of their first opportunity to "choose up sides" and engage in their initial baseball practice of the season. Wherever an empty lot exists between the row upon row of apartment houses or the almost unbroken array of residences in the city, in March and April there is very apt to be found a laughing, active gathering of youngsters giving vent to such enthusiastic shouts as, "Hit it, Jim!" "Slide, Tom, slide!" expressions which have a familiar ring in the ears of baseball followers. They are reminders that the regular baseball season will soon be in full swing when the shouts of America's youth will mingle with the greater outburst which will inevitably sweep the whole country. But for many years, as the spring season continues to roll around in usual fashion, it will

probably be heralded by the American boy with a bat in one hand and a ball in the other.

The opening of the major league baseball seasons is still nearly a month away, and the other clubs, semiprofessional and amateur, will not spring into real action until even later. The lull which exists between the laying away of skills and skates and the inauguration of regular baseball schedules is known as the conditioning period in baseball. The college player invariably gets the "jump" on the younger generation in preliminary practice owing to the indoor facilities afforded him, but the more youthful emulators of the stars of the day are the first to appear in the outdoors for a run around the bases. Such minor obstacles as an ice-coated outfield or a puddle in the pitcher's box are readily overlooked in the enthusiasm of the moment.

Even before the playgrounds are in any condition for the diamond sport, the city youths are out in the backyards and alleys with their gloves and bats. A train ride through the suburbs of any large city in the northern states in late March or April discloses an almost continual succession of boys and gloves, bats and balls. For want of better places to play, they are found sporting on muddy meadows and stony hillsides. Their appearance has become almost as firmly fixed as a harbinger of spring as the first green tuft of grass on the front lawn and the initial call of the redbreast. In many cases vacant lots of the preceding year have given place to residences of some kind. Such are becoming scarcer as the years progress, and the playgrounds are, as a consequence, growing more congested. However, the American boy will have his baseball and have it early, even as his father and his father's father did before him.

Speech and Friendship

IN GIVING publicity to the fact that if Bostonians say "cah" and Chicagoans say "car-r-r," when they refer to an automobile, both can give British origins as their authority for such pronunciation, Prof. George O. Curme of Northwestern University is doing something more than explain a moot grammatical point. Incidentally, Professor Curme is at work upon a three-volume English-American grammar, so that he may certainly be considered as one who knows whereof he speaks. Animosity has many times sprung from similar trifling issues, for it is a strange fact that human thought seems to brook with difficulty any criticism of what it has trained itself to believe is correct in speech or action.

Even if neither of the pronunciations in question could give legitimate authority for its origin, however, the fact that each has gained currency in some definite section of the world gives to it a certain authority that entitles it to respect. The minor differences in manner of speech between the English and the American have often been made the subject of sarcasm by those to whom they have appealed as strange. But what if the one finds it more desirable, for example, to speak with a long "a" and the other with a short one—surely this is the individual privilege of each. If a tithe of the effort that has been put forth to show up each as foolish because it did not conform to certain set standards of speech adopted by the other, were directed toward endeavoring to instill friendly relationships between them, something worth while would be accomplished.

As the pages of history are scanned, many causes of war may be found recorded that seem childish when looked at from the broader point of view of today. No cause of animosity and strife, however, can be more childish than differences in the manner of speech. Even if on one side of the Atlantic certain words are pronounced in one way and on the other side in a different way, those who speak them are brothers in so real a sense that this fact should not even be noticed. Upon their friendship depends to a large extent the future peace of the world. Every effort should be put forth, therefore, to see in their right perspectives the arguments that would darken thought to this fact, and to magnify the great bonds of unity that should without question link indissolubly the English-speaking nations of the world.

Editorial Notes

Those in America who are striving to inculcate higher ideals of journalism, as well as all who have the highest good of their country at heart, will read with interest an item recently published in this connection in the London Daily Courier. American newspapers reaching England, it said in part, with reports of the case (mentioning a suit that was receiving wide publicity at the time in question) show the peril from which this country has been rescued by the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1926. It added that hardly a line in an alleged "full complaint" of one of the parties could now be published in an English newspaper, while most of the document, which the American paper purported to give in full, would have been rejected by all but a very few newspapers in England, even before the passage of the act. The strange part of it is that, as the Courier points out, these New York newspapers can be obtained without difficulty in England: "They are allowed to disseminate matter that English newspapers are forbidden to print, and much that English newspapers would not print if they could." How peculiarly inconsistent the human mind sometimes is.

Railroads anywhere can with profit emulate the example of the Pennsylvania system in planting trees along its right of way in New Jersey approaching the entrance to the Hudson tunnels. Some of the roads, as well as the interurban electric lines, are spending considerable sums beautifying their rights of way and their stations particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and the investment seems more than justified from the comment of patrons, who are thus provided with another reason to bolster up the "home town pride." But it is not only to the road and to the home town that the credit is reflected, but to the stranger within the gates who is more and more made aware that "soulless corporations" do not exist.

Cuckoos and Primroses

RICKY came into the room just as we were all taking our places for breakfast and announced with some excitement that Sarah had heard a cuckoo. "Where?" exclaimed one member of the family. "When?" inquired another. "She says it was quite near and she heard it call five or six times just before she got up," Ricky explained. The family ornithologist looked up from his cereal, momentarily suspending operations. "Sarah has made a mistake," he said. "The cuckoo is never heard in North America until much later in the year. The Coccyzus americanus—"

Here Ricky forgot himself and interrupted. "Sarah says that when she was a little girl in England she used to begin to listen for the cuckoo directly the winter was over. She says she used to go to the woods at the back of her home to look for primroses, and sometimes she'd find the primrose first, but often she'd hear the cuckoo call before she'd gathered her first basketful."

Sarah has been with us for a number of years. She is an old-fashioned treasure that we found and brought with us from a little Surrey village in England. Despite the altogether different environment in which she now lives, she maintains the manners of an old-time servant. She always alludes to Ricky as Master Richard and never fails to address me as "sir," endowing me with a comfortable sense of my own dignity in the eyes of my household which not even the somewhat unwarranted familiarity of the ice-man can disturb.

The ornithologist finished his cereal and began to hold forth again on the subject of the cuckoo. He is only a budding naturalist, to be sure, but he is very much in earnest, and I must admit that his statements are, usually correct.

"Do you all realize," he said, "that no bird has excited more attention among the students of ornithology than the cuckoo? Its strange habit of intrusting its offspring to foster parents has given rise to many fables."

This sounded uncommonly like an extract from an encyclopedia, but it was delivered with so much assurance that we could not help being impressed. The ornithologist paused for a moment or so, in which interval he contrived to consume large portions of hot buttered toast, then, duly refreshed, he continued the dissertation.

"In the British Isles the cuckoo may be heard about the beginning of April, or even in March, but the American bird whose call resembles that of his European brother is never—"

At this moment Sarah came into the room with a fresh supply of hot toast and the one who sits behind the breakfast tray put her finger to her lips. When we had the room to ourselves again she turned to us and exclaimed: "Did you all notice Sarah's face? It was radiant. I was so afraid that you were going to tell her that she had made a mistake about the cuckoo. She is so happy to think that the spring has arrived."

"Maybe she is right about the spring," I said, walking over to the window. I threw open the casement and the air that came into the room was soft and balmy. Overhead little white tufts of cloud floated across the pale blue of the sky. The trees were still bare, but something about them seemed to betoken the fact that they were ready to burst into leaf at any moment.

Someone stole up behind me and looked over my shoulder. "I believe I can smell primroses," she said.

"You are no better than Sarah," I remarked. "You are letting your imagination run away with you." "Oh, I don't know," she returned. "There is a nice damp, earthy smell. Doesn't it remind you of woods in April? Do you remember that morning we walked across the Downs and discovered the little cups in the hollow?" "I remember," I said.

"And we found primroses," she whispered, "lots of them."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

THE agreement existing between the Government of Soviet Russia and the German Luft Hansa air traffic company, regarding the German-Russian air service, which was about to expire, has been extended for another five years. Also an increase of the capital of the "Derluft" Company (German-Russian Air Service Company), which operates this service, was decided upon in order to improve and increase its fleet of airplanes. In the Derluft Company, Soviet Russia and Germany are equally represented. Half of the number of managers, employees and pilots are German, while the other half are Russians. Moreover, half of the airplanes fly the Russian flag, the other half the German flag. Russia, as well as Germany, has invested in it. The service was commenced on May 1, 1921, when two flights were made weekly in each direction between Königsberg (East Prussia) and Moscow. At that time mainly diplomatic mail was carried. Now six flights in each direction are made weekly, starting on the German side from Berlin. The airplanes cover the distance of 1815 kilometers between the German and Soviet Russian capitals in fifteen hours, carrying passengers, mail and freight. This line is to be extended to China as soon as circumstances permit. In that case, Chinese capital also may be invested in the Derluft Company.

Standing on the platform of the underground station "Kaiserhof," waiting for one's subway train to arrive and meanwhile studying the advertising posters, one might imagine one was in London, waiting in a tube-station, for the wall is partly covered with amusing English posters of seaside and other summer resorts in Great Britain. A beautiful billy county with the cream-colored houses of the valley and the air filled with the new fragrance of summer calls to "Lovely Devon." Next to it, a grass-covered cliffs and old English castles extend an invitation to visit the Isle of Wight, while other posters try to persuade one to choose Dunbar or Hornsea instead.

Small homes for Government officials and farm hands, tax bureaus and barracks, are the principal buildings the state intends to erect this year. For the first category not less than \$11,000,000 are demanded by the Ministry of Labor in its new budget. The greater part of \$6,000,000 will be spent by the Ministry of Finance for the erection of new tax bureaus, while about \$4,000,000 are demanded by the Ministry of Defense for building new and renovating old barracks, stables and sheds to wait as for homes of married noncommissioned officers. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be spent for the improvement of the naval port Wilhelmshaven. Compared with the expenditures the sum of \$600,000 is small, which the Ministry of Interior Affairs intends to spend for extending the famous Kaiser Wilhelm laboratories in the West of Berlin, for erecting state laboratories, enlarging the stadium of Berlin and contributing toward the erection of a new museum in Dresden.

For the first time since 1913, Potsdam, the birthplace of the famous Prussian army which became the nucleus of the great German imperial army of pre-war days, witnessed a military parade such as before the war was one of the traditional annual events of that small Old World town in the West of Berlin. It was held in honor of General Heye, who succeeded General von Seeckt as military head of the German Reichswehr, and who paid a visit recently to Potsdam in order to inspect the local garrison. Infantry, cavalry and artillery had lined up on the old parade ground called the "Lustgarten," where Frederick William I and his son, Frederick the Great, had drilled their soldiers, teaching them the famous Prussian parade step.

In two ways, however, a remarkable contrast was noticeable when comparing the parades of the pre-war days with that in honor of General Heye. Once the Lustgarten had been one mass of soldiers in gay-colored uni-

It must have been something to do with the morning, for I found myself, too, growing reminiscent. My thoughts flew back to the early part of the year 1918. I was in Judea then, and it happened that on a certain occasion at daybreak, in company with the rest of my dim soft light of the early dawn we were able to see that it was entirely covered with flowers. Slope after slope, rainbow-hued, lay spread before our eyes as though some kindly giant hand had taken gorgeous patterned rugs and thrown them there for us to rest upon.

For hours we had been silently creeping upward beneath the star-bespangled skies of a Judean night, and now with the daylight, instead of the opposition we had been told to expect, we had found quietude and peace.

We flung ourselves down full length upon the flowery bed with a grateful sense of relaxation such as we had not known for many days.

Away beyond the hills of Gilead the sun began to rise, and even as we watched the changing colors of the sky the clear call of a cuckoo broke through the stillness of that wonderful hour, telling us that a messenger of spring was on his way to England.

"He'll be home before we are," someone had remarked.

"What are you thinking about?" said a voice from over my shoulder.

I pulled myself up with a start. "The cuckoo," I replied. Then almost before I had finished speaking, as we stood there at the open window we heard his very note.

"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo," over and over again. We looked at each other in blank astonishment. "Sarah was right," we said.

Then we glanced back into the room to see if the ornithologist was still with us, but he had disappeared. Presently he returned, carrying a tomliekie volume under his arm.

"Sarah was right," we told him. "We have just heard the cuckoo ourselves."

"You are all making a mistake," he insisted; and then he began to turn the leaves of the book.

It looked as if we might have to listen to another excerpt from the encyclopedia, but Ricky came to our rescue with a sudden call. "It's past eight o'clock," he shouted from somewhere in the distance.

On my way home from the office I looked into a florist's window and saw a small pot of pale yellow primroses. I was thoroughly aware that they were but exotic relations of the flowers we had talked about earlier in the day, but even so, the resemblance seemed to justify a purchase.

At the entrance to the apartments where we live I met the neighbor whose home is on the floor beneath our own. We went up the stairs together, and we were still talking to each other as he inserted his latchkey into the lock of his door. I stopped for a moment to conclude what I was saying, and as I stood there upon the threshold I heard through the open door a little whirring noise and then, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo!"

I looked at my watch. It was exactly five o'clock.

My neighbor smiled. "Good little old bird," he said. "Right on the stroke, isn't he?" Then he added: "I've always wanted a cuckoo clock, and I placed this one up yesterday at six at an auction."

I continued my way up the stairs and somehow I shrank from breaking the news to Sarah. But the one who is first to greet me on my return solved the problem.

"Go and give her the pot of primroses," she said.

Summer is here in
Lush, sing cuckoo!
Greenish red, and yellow and
And spring the wide-spread
Sing cuckoo!

Thirteenth Century. Anon.
G. C.

forms; now only a few thin lines of men clad in the dull gray uniforms of the Reichswehr, with grim-looking steel helmets in the place of the sparkling headgear of pre-war days, awaited inspection. Although the present German army may not be as formidable as that of imperial Germany, owing to the restrictions imposed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles, its men are undoubtedly of a far better military quality, for each one is carefully picked from thousands of applicants and drilled to the utmost, so that a private of the Reichswehr can easily be compared with a noncommissioned officer of the Kaiser's guards. The parade was watched by Mr. Sturman, the American Ambassador to Berlin, and by several officers of the old army, among whom Prince Oskar of Prussia, wearing mud, was to be seen. General Heye conducted his address to the troops with the words: "We renew our oath: loyal to the core, in old Prussian fashion."

The waiters in Berlin are now demanding a 15 per cent gratuity, 10 per cent to be paid by the guest and 5 per cent by the restaurant owner. Some years ago individual tipping by the guests was abolished and 10 per cent was added instead to each bill, for the waiters expressed a wish that they be regarded and treated as employees receiving a regular salary. Since, however, the 10 per cent tip thus added is generally pocketed and then equally divided among the waiters, many guests view individual tips in excess of the 10 per cent in order to insure a better service from the waiter or to show their appreciation of services rendered them. Thus the new system has lost much of its value, especially since the waiters have become accustomed to this. So far, the restaurant owners have objected to the 15 per cent gratuity, which, in their opinion, will eventually have to be paid by the guests, as they would be forced to raise their prices accordingly.

General disarmament has been caused here by the announcement by the Cabinet that rents will be raised on April 1 by 10 per cent to 110 per cent of the pre-war rates and to 120 per cent of the peace rates, on October 1.

This spring the twenty-four-hour clock will be introduced on the German railways, by the German post, and on the subway and street-car systems of Berlin. The subway and elevated company intends to do this on April 1, while the other companies will follow on May 15. The dials of the station clocks of several underground stations are already being altered to suit this change. The twelve hours "from midnight until noon will remain in black lettering, while the twelve hours from noon to midnight will show the new figures, viz. from 13 to 24, and will be painted in red. This innovation will be of immediate practical use, since it will greatly facilitate the punching of the new uniform tickets for the street-car, subway and bus systems shortly to be introduced here, on which the hour of issue must be punched by the conductor. The street-car company, as well as the post, have used the twenty-four-hour clock for some time in their internal work, where it has proved a great success.

The Zeiss works in Jena have developed a method for projecting advertisements onto the sky, which no doubt will prove a successful competition to skywriting by airplanes. This can only be done, however, if there are clouds, but it apparently does not matter how high they are. Speaking of advertisements in the air, it is interesting to note that the municipal authorities intend to tax advertisements protruding from the sides of houses. The companies affected, however, argue that the air is common property and that the city has no right to tax it. On devices protruding into it. One company has already brought this suit and was acquitted by one of the courts by another. Now the matter has been brought before the Federal Court in Leipzig for a definite decision.